

The Club Woman

The Official Organ of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

The Official Organ of the National Congress of Mothers.

The Official Organ of the United States Daughters of 1812.

The Official Organ of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs.



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January, 1903.

NOTE.—The secretaries given in this list are the corresponding secretaries of the State Federations and the General Federation secretaries for the states. If errors are found in this list kindly notify the associate editor.

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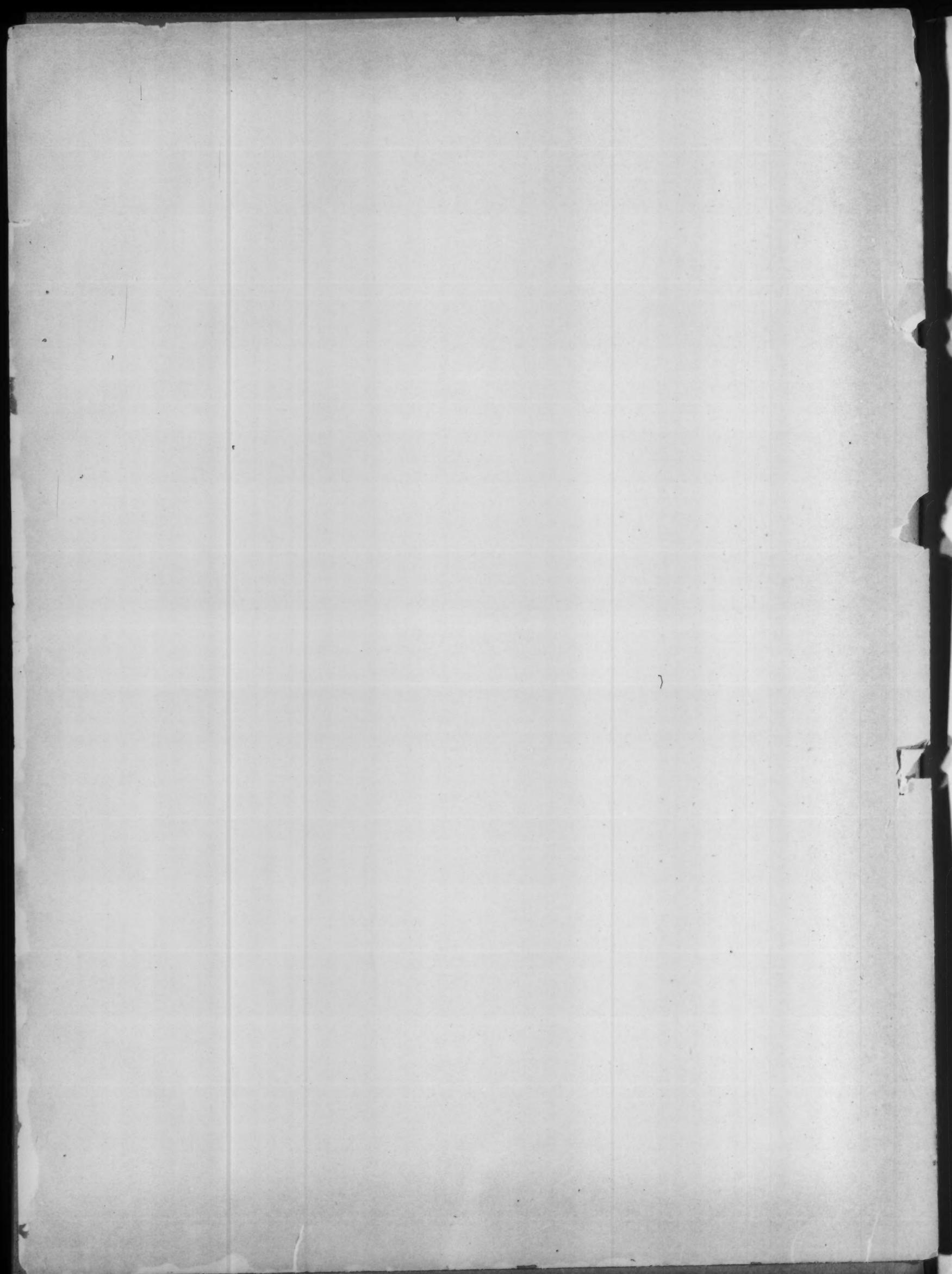
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NOTES.



HE club season is half over.

We are just issuing the new "Official Register of Women's Clubs in America," the only thing of the kind in the country. All the State Federation lists are included in it, and we have copyrighted the register as a whole. It is not for sale, but club members may have a copy sent postpaid on receipt of 25 cents for postage.

We are pleased to be able to announce that the National Congress of Mothers has chosen the CLUB WOMAN for its official organ. This is now the official mouthpiece of the General Federation, of the National Congress of Mothers, of the National Society of United States Daughters of 1812, of the National Society of New England Women and of the Massachusetts State Federation. We have also refused the past month an offer to become the official organ of one of the patriotic societies. There is a limit to our space and we know when we reach it; all the same, how is an up-to-date woman who wishes to keep posted in all the activities of modern women, going to get along without the CLUB WOMAN? She isn't, not if she is up to date.

Mrs. Williams, of Minnesota, made a magnificent speech at the midwinter meeting of the Massachusetts Federation last month. She paid the CLUB WOMAN a spontaneous tribute, speaking of it as the bond that brings all the State Federations in touch with each other. Thanks.

Club women every where will sympathize with Mrs. Platt Decker of Denver in the loss of her husband, Judge Decker, who died January 16, a fine man, a genial host and a good citizen. Mrs. E. L. Buchwalter, too, is in deep affliction having recently lost her mother and very soon after (December 10) her sister-in-law and best friend, Mrs. Joseph Buchwalter of Cincinnati. Doubtless most of our readers have heard of the great loss that has come to the editor of this paper by the death of her father, D. A. Winslow, at her home in Shirley, December 26, "For so doth sorrow fall upon us all."

ALICE FREEMAN PALMER.

R. W. G. in February "Century."

When fell, today, the word that she had gone,
Not this my thought: Here a bright journey ends,
Here rests a soul unresting; here, at last,
Here ends that earnest strength, that generous life—
For all her life was giving. Rather this
I said (after the first swift, sorrowing pang):
Hence, on a new quest, starts an eager spirit—
No dread, no doubt, unhesitating forth
With asking eyes; pure as the bodiless souls
Whom poets vision near the central throne
Angelically ministrant to man;
So fares she forth with smiling, Godward face;
Nor should we grieve, but give eternal thanks—
Save that we mortal are, and needs must mourn.
New York, Dec. 7, 1902.

The Club Woman Western Representatives,
Eschwege & McGinty, General Advertisers, 324
Grant Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

A WOMAN'S COLLEGE IN THE WEST.

By Frederick M. Smith.

IN ALL the world there are two Oxfords, and to have lived in either is to be proud of the experience. The best known, of course, is the old gray city in the broad, water-logged valley of the Isis, where the meadows are always green and where life in summer is a continual joy. If you are a man, to go to college in this old town is to get the best out of three years of life; if you are a woman, perhaps you would prefer to live in the newer Oxford, for there is one of the most interesting women's colleges in the United States.

The new Oxford is very different from the English one in many ways, and in many others it is strikingly similar. It is a little college town of about two thousand inhabitants, and, if not so ancient, its situation is even as beautiful as that of its name-town across the seas. It lies in southwestern Ohio, in the Miami Valley—a valley broad and rolling, with rich fields of grain, and orchard tufts and pleasant farmsteads. This fine stretch of country is inclosed on two sides by the two Miami rivers.

At the older Oxford, if you so desire, they will trace their ancestry back to a monastery school, dear knows how long ago; and perhaps if we had the records we could prove that the Indians had a university in the Miami Valley. Anyway, the first white people believed in education, and in the first decade of the nineteenth century there was established at Oxford a university for men; later, in 1855, was opened a Western seminary for women, which, as we have said, is so interesting that it deserves to be written about.

The West has tendencies and ambitions and successes of its own, and it is fitting that it should have its own institutions in which to train its youth. Some of the best college work in this country is done in the small Western institutions. With the idea of giving the Western girls an opportunity equal to that of their brothers, a number of earnest people in Oxford, inspired by the example of Mary Lyon, who founded Mount Holyoke College, determined to duplicate this institution in their own state. The first principal of this new seminary was Miss Helen Peabody, who for thirty-three years gave devoted service to her school and her

girls. In 1888 Miss Peabody resigned, and her place was taken by Miss Lelia S. McKee, Ph.D. In 1895 a college charter was obtained from the state, and during the fourteen years of Miss McKee's presidency there has been a complete change and a marvelous growth. The small seminary has taken on the full dignity of a college.

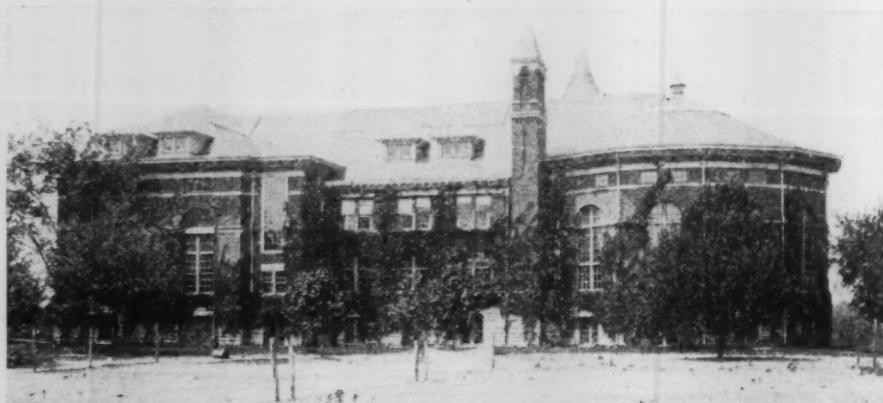
When you have seen "The Western College for Women" you understand why it is growing every year. Just to look at it makes one want to be in residence. It lies a little distance from the town proper; approaching it from the road one follows a little footpath through a wide campus—a campus that in summer is a carpet of rich grass and clover bloom, shaded by oaks and beeches. You follow the little footpath over a rustic bridge, past a summer house, and up the slope to the two large buildings.

The main building contains students' rooms, recitation rooms, reading room, parlors, refectory and chapel. A hundred yards north of the main building stands Alumnae Hall, a charming Romanesque structure in red brick with stone trimmings. In this are the library, laboratories candle ture rooms, while the whole upper floor is devoted to art. The collection in Statuary Hall is from the best antiques; those two loveliest women in all the world—the Milo and the Diana of Versailles—are there as a continual inspiration, besides casts of other notable statues, extensive collections of fine foreign photographs and of lantern slides. But it is in the studios that one finds the greater interest, for here is Diana herself in a long blue smock making a charcoal sketch of a bust of Dante, and trying for her life not to make

brick with stone trimmings. In this are the library, laboratories candle ture rooms, while the whole upper floor is devoted to art. The collection in Statuary Hall is from the best antiques; those two

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ALUMNAE HALL



ALUMNAE HALL

this sour old gentleman look fatuous, and in another corner a girl with a lot of brushes in her mouth is painting a little sprig of cherry blossoms which she has just got from a tree on the campus.

Having made the acquaintance of these young women you go down into the library, with its capacity for 120,000 volumes and its twelve quiet alcoves inviting to study. In the library is a memorial window executed by Miss Tillinghast, of New York. The fact that it took a medal at Paris proves its worth as a work of art.

The young girl from the West who goes to this college will have gained a good deal when she comes away. Her teachers are not such grave and sober beings as the dons of old Oxford, but they are just as capable, and better to live with. In fact, in the corps of instructors one meets a coterie of brilliant and able women from the best universities of America and Europe. And, again



THE MAIN BUILDING

although the young women may not delve so deep into the politics of Aristotle as do her brothers on the Isis, she has a wide range of subjects to choose from, embracing Greek, Latin, German, French, English, history, economics, mathematics, the natural sciences, psychology, pedagogy, Bible, music, art, elocution and physical training. With regard to the standard, it is interesting to know that the requirements for entrance are substantially the same as in the big Eastern colleges; in Latin, Greek, mathematics, science English and modern languages The Western requires the same, with the exception of one year's work in modern languages or in Greek, and with the omission of one oration of Cicero. These are contemporary concessions to the prevailing standards of other colleges in the state, and they are partially balanced by extra requirements in elementary science. In looking over the catalogue one is surprised to find that, counting one recitation a week for one year as one hour, the candidate for the B. A. degree at The Western must have nine hours more than at Vassar, eleven more than at Bryn Mawr or Wellesley, and seventeen more than at Smith. The Western requires four hours a week less for entrance than these Eastern colleges, but this loss is more than made up in the specified work of the college course, leaving the requirements for graduates something more than the minimum requirements of these other colleges. Truly the girl of the West cannot complain that a higher education is not at her door.

But if college were nothing more than a curriculum it would be a dull place and not worth going to. Fortunately most colleges are something more. Cecil Rhodes knew this when he endowed so many Oxford scholarships. A wise American woman knew it, too, and in enumerating the reasons why a girl should go to college she placed the obtaining of knowledge first, then happiness, health friends, ideals and permanent interests. You will notice that most of these things come from doing something besides reading books. They come from being a member of a select community and participating to the full in that community's life. It is because there is no place in the world where the social life is so unique and valuable that the

old Oxford is one of the world's best training places for youth. In several main channels the life at the younger Oxford follows that of the older. At the latter, between luncheon and tea nearly everybody is doing something out of doors—playing cricket, punting, smashing tennis-balls. At The Western in the long spring and autumn afternoons you may see "Miss America" disporting herself similarly. Is there anything prettier and wholesomer than the outdoor girl? Linger some afternoon on the golf-links at The Western, or watch a number of athletic young women playing basketball, and you will decide not! Here, too, as at every self respecting college, there are straw-rides, wheeling and driving parties; there are afternoon teas, class receptions, and amateur dramatics, got up for public or private entertainments.

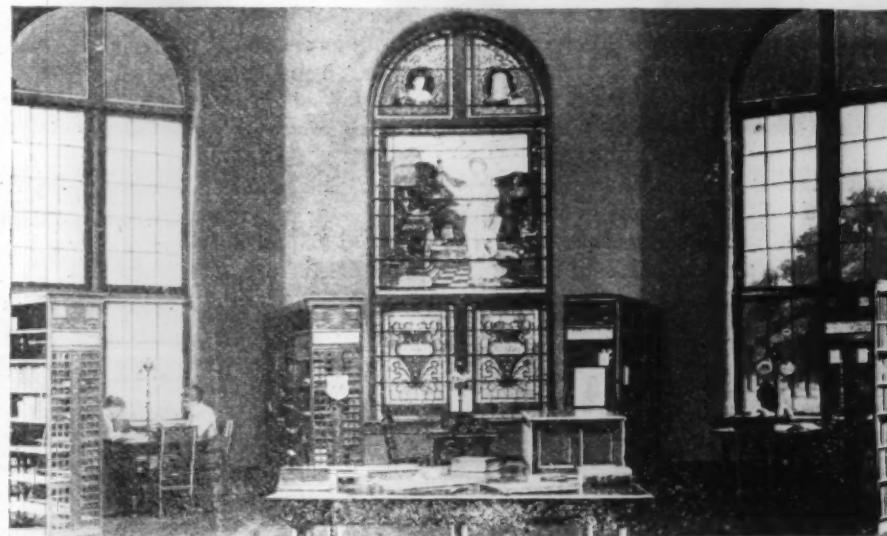
This Western Oxford is a very clubby place. There are music and glee clubs, literary societies and a dramatic club. The distinct achievements of the latter have been its production of "The Rivals" and its outdoor plays. The college lawn and the fine old trees make an exquisite setting for such idyls as "As You Like It" and "A Midsummer Night's Dream".

About once a year in a magazine a great many learned people discuss the question whether or no a girl ought to go to college. Those who doubt its advisability vaguely say that a higher education unfitts a woman for the ordinary duties of life. To such as these The Western makes an effective answer by teaching her girls to become housekeepers. Every student takes part in the co-operative housekeeping, by which as

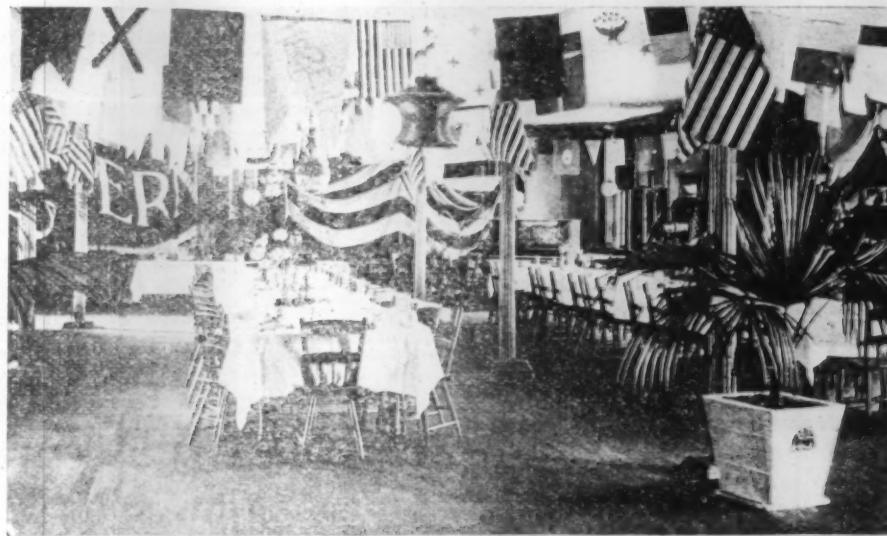
a daughter of the house she shares in the responsibility of its care and comfort. She may know all about the structure of the amoeba, but she must also know how to make her own bed and peel potatoes. For this one thing, if for no other, The Western is a good place to send a girl.

A writer in one of the college periodicals, summing up the benefits of college life for girls, gets at the real gist of the matter by honestly admitting that every girl, ought, in her nonage, to have a good time. The paragraph is worth quoting:

"Everybody wants a good time; especially every girl in her



THE READING ROOM



THE DINING ROOM

teens. When mothers ask, 'How can I make my daughter happy? How can I give her the best society? How can she have a good time?' the answer is simple. Send her to college—to almost any college. Send her, because there is no other place where between eighteen and twenty-two she is likely to have so genuinely a good time."

Those of us who have been to both big and little colleges might qualify the last statement by saying that in no place is she so likely to have a good time as in a small college.

The parental objection that once obtained—that the rigor of college life was apt to wreck the constitution of a girl not particularly robust—is no longer to be feared. So much attention is now paid to the physical development of the young at our best colleges that these institutions are the best places to send girls of delicate constitutions.

Exercise that is best calculated to strengthen and develop is prescribed under expert medical skill, going hand in hand with educational training, with the result that the mind and body are encouraged to grow in unison, not one at the expense of the other.

gives so much of this association, because its one aim is to teach a girl to lead a healthy, happy, normal home existence, that this little college for women at Oxford, Ohio, is thought worthy of an article in a magazine devoted to the interests of the home.

KENTUCKY.

THE dream of The Woman's Club of Louisville of owning its own home is at last realized, and today it is happy in the possession of one of the most complete and well-appointed club-houses in the South, the result of years of thought and efforts on the part of its members.

The subject of a clubhouse had frequently been discussed, but at a meeting held in the spring of 1901, Mrs. Patty B. Semple so forcibly presented to the club its need of a home and the possibility of such ownership that it was inspired to immediate action. A stock company was formed called The Woman's Club Corporation, for the purpose of building a house which should be the exclusive property of the club.



THE CAMPUS

The idea of sending a girl out from under the shadow of her Alma Mater with a sound mind and a sound body is the advanced modern educational way in collegiate circles.

The Western College at Oxford is in entire sympathy with this idea, and there is no intellectual forcing there at the expense of tired nature.

One of the great social advantages of the English Oxford is that in joining a college a man becomes a member of a small community; he meets the same fellows every day; he is on terms of intimacy with his instructors. In large American universities this is not the case; even in the smaller colleges too much of the German system prevails. But The Western has followed very closely the old idea. The girl student who goes there becomes at once a member of a family. Nowhere can be found warmer sympathies and closer personal friendships than in such a student body. The instructors also become the valued personal friends of the girls. To form character, not to fill the head with facts, should be the object of modern college education. This is the special ideal for women. Daily personal contact with the trained minds of her mentors is of the greatest value in character-building; so is association with girls from different sections of a great country, girls of different temperament and differing ideals. It is because it

In March, 1902, the lot at 1312 Fourth avenue was purchased and the work of building begun—several months having been consumed in waiting for a release under a suit brought by the owners of a lot that had been selected by the corporation, the title to which was defective.

The location is very desirable, and the building which is Spanish-Mission in architecture, is built of brick with mastic finish, and presents a most artistic appearance.

On the first floor is the auditorium with a seating capacity of 650. Across one end is a balcony, and the other is occupied by a large stage and dressing rooms. There are also on this floor a library, committee rooms, toilet rooms, hall and stairway. On the second floor are a large banquet hall, dining room, kitchen and closets, all necessary conveniences for serving.

The auditorium is finished in Flemish oak, and the walls are tinted a soft yellow. Numerous windows afford an abundance of light by day and hundreds of electric bulbs arranged in a border around the ceiling in addition to several handsome chandeliers give a brilliant effect at night.

On the walls of the library is a lovely forestry paper in tones of green, and the committee rooms as well as the halls upstairs and down are decorated in this color, while the banquet room, which is

connected with the dining-room by folding doors, is handsomely papered in red.

The Society of Colonial Dames have the partial use of the room at the right of the main entrance, and have furnished it most attractively in Colonial style.

The building is thoroughly heated, ventilated and lighted, and is altogether complete in its appointments. This new home of the club was formally opened at the first fall meeting on the third Wednesday of October, and on October 31 an inaugural ball was given which netted a goodly sum, and was one of the most brilliant social events of the season.

Already the need of such a building in the residence portion of the city has been demonstrated, for besides being in great demand for lectures, musicales, etc., many handsome entertainments, for which it is especially adapted, have been given in it.

Great praise is due the board of directors of the Women's Club Corporation, individually and collectively, for the splendid work done by them during the past year and to Mrs. Rudolph

housekeeper, and in these ways she made it possible for him to continue his scholastic career. With the Ph. D. degree came a fellowship abroad, carrying an annuity of \$500. It was not enough to pay even his expenses, but too fine an opportunity to lose, a sacrifice was again demanded, and again she made that sacrifice. At the end of eight years of this life, he constantly growing intellectually, and she not even retaining her early mental equipment, they both began to realize that they had grown apart. She could not take an intelligent interest in the life that now engrossed him, and he was no longer interested in the simple life of former years. For the sake of those that have come to their home, she is trying heroically and conscientiously to do her duty, but with a broken heart, and there is no mending a broken heart.

The club has come as a benediction to womankind. It affords an opportunity for her to employ her leisure along profitable lines, so that she may keep pace in quality, not necessarily in quantity, with her husband's advancement, and be in the highest sense companionable to the last.



WOMEN'S CLUB HOUSE OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

Fink, the efficient president of the board, whose efforts in securing for the club a home that shall be the means of increasing its usefulness in the community, have been unwearied and whose interest is unabated.

M. C. W.

THE CIVIC DUTY CLUB.

Address by Dr. John Brewer De Motte Before the Indiana Federation of Women's Clubs.

THE saddest picture that I can remember tonight is of a home which twelve years ago began under the most promising conditions. If you had been a guest at that wedding party, you would have said that the marriage was made in heaven. Bride and groom were perhaps equally endowed mentally and morally, and both were exceedingly ambitious. The groom desired a collegiate education, they both realized that a sacrifice must be made, and she made the sacrifice.

At the end of the course which he pursued, with great success, he was ambitious to secure a Ph. D. degree. Again they both realized that a sacrifice must be made, and again she made that sacrifice. She was an adept at art and needle work, and a fine



Every woman owes it to herself and to those who love her to belong to two clubs, or to one with the functions of two. Not amusement clubs. Those who have taken the responsibilities of homes have no right to a membership in amusement clubs that do not include the children of their homes. A wise father takes his amusement with his sons. Let me call the first of the two clubs to which I have referred, A Personal Preference Club. If I could talk with you for thirty minutes, I will agree, by the luster of your eye, the cast of your countenance, the taper of your finger, the definition of your gesture, your figures of speech, and especially the adjectives you use, to tell you what one thing you like better than anything else in this world. It might be art, or music, or literature, or some special author in the great field of literature, or poetry, or some great philanthropy, but there is something you enjoy the doing of better than anything else, and you owe it to yourself and others to join hands with a few congenial souls, who, too, have a fondness in your special direction, to study deep and long, and to call into your midst on occasions those who can inspire you to the choice development along the line of your personal preferences.

But it is of a second club I wish to speak tonight. Shall I call it a Civic Duty Club? You owe it to the civilization in which

you live to exert your influence in an effective way for the betterment of environmental conditions for the coming generations. Let me note some of the civic duties of the hour.

First, the place that intercollegiate athletics enjoy in modern education. There is no denying the fact that athletics have gone beyond the control of the average educational board. What was intended at first to be only secondary has become in many institutions the chief business among the students and faculty. Intercollegiate athletics are a moral waste of valuable time. The same amount of energy would master a language, put an art at one's finger tips, enable one to specialize in some line, almost to fit one's self for a profession. As now conducted, athletic sports are not intended for a physical development of students in general. If your son is under size, or lacking in physical vigor, he has no hope of a place upon any intercollegiate team, but if he is already unusually robust, pressure is brought to bear to induce him, often against his will, to increase his already abundant physical strength to the detriment of his mental development. It cannot be denied that the successful intercollegiate teams are over-developed; and when presently these same young men wish to win in life's battle with their brains rather than muscles, they find, only too late, with the years they have been putting too much of their blood supply into muscular activity, and now it is too late to change its course. But intercollegiate athletics are worse than this. They ignore the moral element. I have twice recently seen a hotel office full of excited young men, clamoring to have their bets taken by friends of the opposing team. It is beyond question that at least five thousand dollars changed hands at one of the games of the middle West, near the close of last season. Gambling is a disease. When the fever is on and the temperature begins to climb, bankers and other level-headed men shake their heads, for a collapse is fairly certain to occur. Nowhere is the contagion more likely to be caught than on the sharply contested athletic field, and money saved by parents who need it almost for the necessities of life, often misses its mark and goes into the pockets of sports who have backed the opposing team. Then, too so much is supposed to be at stake that foul means are often resorted to which are demoralizing. Not long ago I heard a coach say to an eleven, who had come off the field to the dressing room at the close of the first half of the football game, with every prospect of defeat, "You must pick your men and fix them, it is the only way to do them up." That night one of that eleven said to his room mate, "Did you see —— get up from a scrimmage, grow dizzy, reel and fall? Well, it was not the collision that did that. I had his head between my knees and I gave his neck the proper twist that took him out of the game." This one test of the effect of intercollegiate athletics, to my mind, settles the question. Tomorrow afternoon games will be played all over this country, which, while not final, yet will show, to a large degree, the strength of the various elevens. On Sabbath morning all over this land, our boys and young men will be consulting the sporting columns of the Sunday papers and discussing the issues of that game and the merits of the various teams, and upon the results many an institution depends for a full freshman class next autumn. Now, I submit that the sporting columns of the Sunday paper do not fairly represent the ability of professors to teach, the choice of laboratory and library offered by their colleges, nor any other of the really valuable elements that go to make up an institution of learning.

Last night, near midnight, just as the face of the moon was obscured by the shadow of the earth, I took down my Hugo and reread from "Les Misérables" that wonderful description of the Battle of Waterloo. You will remember these sentences:

"If we take Waterloo from Wellington and Blucher, does that deprive England and Germany of anything? No. Neither illustrious England nor august Germany is in question in the problem of Waterloo, for thank heaven nations are great without the mourn-

ful achievements of the sword. Neither Germany, nor England nor France is held in a scabbard; at this day when Waterloo is only a clash of sabres, Germany has Goethe above Blucher, and England Byron above Wellington;" and he might have added the world writes Victor Hugo above Napoleon. "Men are majestic because they think." And there is very little thinking in intercollegiate athletics. They do not present the valuable part of school and college life.

It is one of your civic duties as sisters and mothers of the young men of our schools and colleges to enquire carefully into the question of the right relation of athletics to proper education.

Second, in the second duty that I shall name, Miss Helen Gould has led the way, and you may well afford to follow such a brave leader. You will remember at the meeting of the Board of Women Management of the World's Fair, October 2, Miss Gould presented a resolution expressing the sentiment that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition should favor a high moral tone throughout and eliminate from the concessions anything that savors of the dances performed on the Midway of the Chicago Fair.

It is discouraging to note how rapidly the demoralizing influence of these oriental dances, introduced at the Columbian Exposition and representing the dregs of a decayed civilization, have spread over our land, until now some forty organizations are kept busy in street fairs and elsewhere.

The slot machine, too, has become a demoralizing agent with pictures so suggestive that there can be no plea made for them except as a stimulus to moral degradation. If you will walk from Union Depot on Illinois street to Washington street in Indianapolis and look into some of the places which are doing business to crowded houses of the boys who are presently to become the men of our nation, and if you will examine the subjects that interest them most, you will understand the dangers that threaten the life of the home and the nation. It is our sacred civic duty to see that the immoral element be eliminated from public exhibitions of whatever sort.

Third, the rural and city classes are rapidly growing apart. Should two sisters marry young men, one of whom presently becomes a business or professional man, and the other a farmer, the wife of him whose home is in the city would not in many parts of our country dare invite the sister as a guest into her own social circle. You owe it to your sex to provide in every community a common meeting house with rooms for rest and luncheon, and an audience room large enough for music and lectures, where the families of city bred people may meet with their friends of the rural districts to become interested in one another, and thus break down the class spirit and caste spirit which is such a menace to our institutions.

Fourth, the question of assistance in one's home has become a very serious one, and to my mind there is but one solution. Co-operative housekeeping and that like will never remove the difficulty. When men marry they want a home, and they are not satisfied with any substitutes that may be offered; but housekeeping can be made so thoroughly scientific that it will be a source of pride and gratification to those who engage in it. Twenty years ago, farming was looked upon as a stupid industry, but agricultural schools have taught young men the science side of tilling the soil and caring for its stock until now many brilliant young men are abandoning the thought of a profession for the sake of the freer, more healthful, more engaging life of the modern farm. It is the science in it that gives it zest. To say that housekeeping when properly done is stupid work is a libel. It takes the knowledge of a larger number of sciences and quite as much skill to manage a modern range and bring up a meal on time, exactly suited to the needs of the various members of the family, as it does to run a locomotive and bring the train in by the card. It is your duty to encourage and emphasize the scientific side of home-making and

then the young women whom you so sadly need will be there to assist you.

The last scientific duty that I have time to mention in this hurried sketch is perhaps more serious than any of the rest. There are critical moments in our lives, and then is needed the wise counsel of those older persons who, like yourselves, are brave and true. You have discussed frequently during these meetings, the organization and maintenance of various penal institutions, especially those where young girls are held for various offences, and it is kindly of you to interest yourselves in behalf of those who are often more sinned against than sinning; yet a richer, fuller duty than this, is to save the boys and girls from going wrong. Many have come to me at some turning of the road in life and when I urged that they talk to mother, they would reply, "Not for the world, she never mentions such questions to us." You of clear brain and courageous heart and willing hand can do more than I may even hint at tonight, by your personal influence among young people along these lines; and if you do not do your civic duty, others will not. Many men are indifferent. I plead guilty myself. I would not vote if my wife did not compel it. Last week when a meeting was called to save a certain cultured community from the establishment of a so-called road-house, with all the temptations to young people that can be imagined, only the ministers of the community, and one other citizen answered the call. Last winter

THE INTERNATIONAL SUNSHINE SOCIETY.

Mary D. Beattie, Secretary-General.



HIS society began as an organization in 1866. There are now Sunshine branches in every state in the Union. A state president is appointed when ten working branches have been organized. Ten members are necessary to start a branch.

The society now has branches all over the world and its work has assumed large proportions. It begins the new year with a membership of over 100,000, with 2200 well organized branches. In the beginning the work of members consisted simply of cheerful greetings of any kind. But now there are a large number of Sunshine free libraries, some of them "traveling," through which good reading matter is sent into many isolated camps, lumber districts and in many sparsely settled districts in the South and West.

There are also Sunshine libraries in many tenement house neighborhoods of the large cities. Miss Kate Hackett, of Putnam, Conn., herself a shut-in in a wheel chair, conducts a Sunshine library for factory girls who pass her home. This library is in her home and she personally attends to the distribution of the books.

Sunshine homes for aged people have been started in some states. New Jersey Sunshiners are planning to establish a Sunshine rest home for women in Ocean Grove. Branches in different parts of the country support rooms and wards in hospitals; others supply wheel chairs and delicacies and comforts of all kinds to invalids, while still others make a specialty of giving outings and



GYMNASIATIC EXERCISES

a meeting was held in this chapel for the purpose of taking some action to remedy the present disgraceful condition of our jails, where criminals are treated with less sex difference than are the animals on our farms, and special efforts were made through the president of this Federation, by announcements in papers and churches, to secure a good hearing for a man especially competent to speak upon such things. Fifty-one were present, and among them only one lawyer and not a single student nor professor of sociology.

Then, too, some men are overworked. Perhaps you do not all realize the strain in these later days upon men, who, day after day, and week after week, and year after year, without a vacation, continue the weary grind of life for the sole purpose of keeping up the expenses of the home. It costs as much to educate one child now as in olden time would be required for a houseful.

Other men, it is sad to say, are greedy. It costs less than \$2 a ton to mine and deliver at your door, the coal with which your state is so richly blessed, but day before yesterday the price was raised to \$4.50 a ton. Our ancestors were called freebooters, robbers, but they would disdain to take from those who could ill afford to lose. Nowadays men grow respectable by robbing the poor. Thus there are civic duties for you that none other will perform. In the olden time the civic wreath was placed upon the brow of him who saved a Roman citizen from death in battle, but if you perform your civic duty well, a wreath will be placed upon your brow more lasting than forest leaves, sweeter in perfume than the rarest flowers. It will be the loving approval of the Mighty One.

summer vacations in the country to those who cannot afford that luxury.

A circle of the King's Daughters in Bridgeport, Conn., is planning to conduct a summer home for children on the Sound, near that city. In Memphis, Tenn., a Sunshine rest and lunch room for self-supporting young women has been in operation for some time. Here, at a cost of a few cents, a lunch, daintily served, in beautiful surroundings, can be obtained. The average lunch taken costs from 5 to 10 cents. The ladies who manage the business part of this undertaking give their services and personally superintend the serving of the lunch every day. A rest room and parlor on the floor above the lunch room, enable the young ladies to have a quiet, comfortable rest after their noon meal. The rest and lunch room is in a building large enough to furnish ample accommodations to the Sunshine workers there and also a spacious headquarters for the Tennessee division of the society.

It is impossible to give in detail the work of the International Sunshine Society. It knows no creed; every religious denomination is represented in its membership: Catholics and Jews work together in trying to alleviate the suffering in the world, and the field for the work is the whole universe. Mrs Cynthia Westover Alden, founder and president-general of the society, gives her time to the work of the society and she may be found at the headquarters almost every day from half-past 9 in the morning until 6 in the evening. Her personal magnetism has much to do with the success of the movement, and she has gathered around her a corps of busy workers who also volunteer their services.

The dues are kind deeds. The simple creed followed—if you call it a creed—is good cheer.

Hive you had a kindness shown, pass it on.

'Twas not given for you alone, pass it on.

Let it travel down the years, let it wipe another's tears

Till in heaven the deed appears—pass it on.

BOOK TALK.

ROGER WOLCOTT was one of the finest types of American manhood that this country has produced. Handsome, courtly, affable, dignified, thoroughly educated, Massachusetts was justified in her pride of him as governor of the commonwealth. When he died, as with Phillips Brooks, every man, woman and child mourned. Mr. Wolcott's life has been written by Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts, and published in a handsome volume by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Price, \$1.50.) The book is an admirable presentation of the life and character of Roger Wolcott, and no finer ideal in that respect has illustrated the history of the commonwealth. It is full of the New England ideals, and is good reading for all young Americans—but especially for young men who, not being obliged to earn their own livelihood, nevertheless wish to win the satisfaction of hard work and serviceableness.

Nature lovers everywhere know Neltje Blanchan's "Bird Neighbors," one of the most popular books ever written about birds. Now that she has written and Doubleday, Page & Co. have published "How to Attract the Birds," we shall all want to own it as a companion to the first. Mrs. Doubleday here shows the same intimate knowledge and appreciation that won the hearts of all bird lovers in her other book. The illustrations are mostly from life photographs of birds at home. (Price, \$1.35.)

Readers of the best modern novels are interested in Beulah Marie Dix's work, and will note with gratification that quite as much care for the verities has gone into the making of "A Little Captive Lad" (Macmillan), as into her historical romances. The period is that of the expelled Stuarts, the small hero a devout royalist in exile under the care of an impecunious cavalier. His uncle brings him back to England, and the rest of the book is concerned with the child's coming to a realization of the identity of his real friends. It is a good story. (Price, \$1.50.)

"The Red House," by E. Nesbit, has been issued from Harper & Brothers (Price, \$1.50) after it ran as a serial in the "Bazar." It is good story of a young man and his wife, the one an author, the other an artist. Only four people are introduced as the chief characters of the story, with numerous unimportant personages who enter the narrative as occasion demands their presence there. Chloe and Len, early in the tale, come into possession, by the death of an uncle, of the "red house," which is said to be haunted. Love of adventure getting the better of discretion, they move into it. Their struggle with the servant problem; the mishaps and adventures growing out of their utter inability to cope with the business side of existence; the timely assistance of Yolande and the latter's love affair with their neighbor; above all, the delightful picture Chloe presents as mistress of her new home—these things make up a truly delightful story.

Mrs. Mary Stewart Cutting's "Little Stories of Married Life" (McClure, Phillips & Co., \$1.50) are direct, simple little pictures of the home life of the average men in and about a great city that have a delightfully light and sympathetic touch. Mrs. Cutting has

only of recent years attempted anything ambitious in fiction, but has been known as a writer of children's stories. The present volume is inspired by the problems, fatigues, pleasures, and temptations that beset the average "suburban resident." They are sympathetic, wholesome and true.

F. Marion Crawford is one of our most prolific writers, but he cannot turn out novels fast enough to satisfy his army of readers. In "Cecilia," his last novel, we find the Rome of the present, and a Roman heiress wooed by an exiled king's son by morganatic marriage, and secretly cherishing an affection for a man of whom she has dreamed, are the scene and the heroine. The matter of the dream is ingeniously managed and its abnormal details are skillfully pressed upon the reader until he believes in their possibility.

Several books of poetry have been issued recently, and among them is "Pickett's Charge and Other Poems," by Fred Emerson Brooks. The main poem, from which the volume is named, is a stirring account in verse of the famous war incidents, and there are others just as good. In the main the book shows promise of better work in the future.

Mr. S. E. Kiser's "Love Sonnets of an Office Boy" were too good to remain entombed in the daily newspaper for which they were written, and every body will be glad that they have been made into a little book, with illustrations by Mr. John T. McCutcheon. Forbes & Co., of Boston, are the publishers Price, 50 cents.

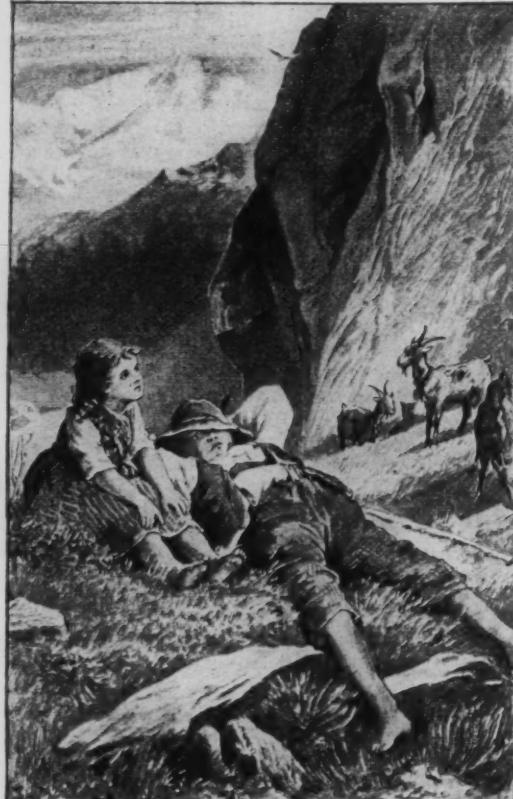
A charming book of poems by May Olcott comes from John Lane of the Bodley Head. They are dainty in conception and commendable as to metrical form, while that more intangible something we call the true essence of poetry is evident throughout the book which is handsomely printed and bound. If books of poetry ever sell, this one ought to.

Another beautiful thing coming from L. C. Page's is "Venice" (two volumes), by Grant Allen. The author deals with monuments as material embodiments of the spirit of the age, and thus makes the town he illustrates a museum of its own history. The poetic and pictorial side of Venice are thus

brought to readers in a wording that is in accordance with established fact. Both volumes are beautifully illustrated, bound in white and gold and boxed Price, \$3.

With Mrs. Patrick Campbell playing Herrmann Sudermann's "The Joy of Living," public interest makes timely Mrs. Wharton's translation of "Es Lebe das Leben," just issued by Charles Scribner's Sons. The book is well worth studying. It presents a new problem in a setting that convinces even while it startles. Always a psychologist of the feminine, Sudermann has sometimes tended towards a womanly and even an hysterical view of his themes. But in this work he appears direct, forcible and ironic. Read it.

Cat books, dog books, bird books and wild animal books have multiplied for several years, but books about the horse have been scarce. Now L. C. Page & Company have published "Our Noblest Friend, the Horse," by Francis M. Ware, with fifty illustrations of noted horses, horses of noted people and scenes illustrating special points in the management, etc., of horses. Horse



FROM "HEIDI"

nature and education; tricks, etc., taught by kindness; driving; the proper treatment of horses; food, grooming, water; shoeing and the feet; the horse in sickness; stabling arrangements and conveniences, etc., etc., are treated. Mr. Ware is a recognized authority on this subject and his work will be a valuable one to every lover of horses as well as to the horse owner. Price, \$1.50.

"Fairs, Fêtes and Festivals," by Adelaide Westcott Hatch, comes from the Hints Publishing Co., 33 Bible House, New York city. As the title indicates it tells how to manage all these things profitably and with the least possible expense and labor. There are many new ideas in it, and it tells how and where to obtain the accessories for all sorts of characters, stage settings and bazaars. As it costs only 25 cents every society that does things ought to have a copy.

"Miss Muffet's Christmas Party," is by Rev. Samuel M Crothers. Miss Muffet's spider, according to Miss Olive M. Long's portrait of him, was big enough and black enough to frighten Jack the Giant Killer, but it was a good spider, and Miss Muffet's Christmas party was a wonderful festivity, at which gathered all sorts of personages, from creatures out of the Arabian Nights, folk tales, romance, ballads and fairy tales, down to the days of Wynkin, Blynkin and Nod. The book is winning almost extravagant praise.

Milton's England, by Lucia Ames Mead, takes one back to the London where Milton was born, gives glimpses of his associations at Cambridge and other places, and leads to intimate knowledge of many points of historic interest, besides that ever-famous building Westminster Abbey. Along with Milton's life much valuable information is afforded concerning the condition of religious affairs and the growth of the drama. L. C. Page & Co. \$1.50.

"Fictional Rambles in and About Boston," by Frances Weston Carruth, is a charming book made up from the series of articles which attracted considerable attention in "The Bookman" last year. Places of interest that have been written of in novels, new and old, are shown to us as they really are today in a delightfully crisp, picturesque style, and there are many choice illustrations. It is a good book to keep on one's library table or in the reception room where the waiting guest looks about for something of interest. McClure, Phillips & Co. (\$2.)

A valuable book for girls comes from Dodd, Mead & Co. in "A Little Girl in Old Detroit," by Amanda M. Douglas. It is the latest in their "Little Girl" series which has already covered Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington and New Orleans. Detroit is one of our oldest cities and its early history has been so charmingly written by Miss Douglas that big girls and their mothers will want to read this book; it is even possible that brothers and fathers will be guilty of sneaking off alone to pore over its contents. It is good enough for all. (Price, \$1.20 net)

Mrs. Emma Lard Longan has written a book on "Parliamentary Rules Made Easy," which comes from the press of Hailman

& Co., of Kansas City. It seems to be very carefully arranged and places the old rules of parliamentary usage in an easy light so that she who runs a club may read.

The Thought and Work Club of Salem, Mass., have prepared a very dainty quotation calendar, bound in the club color (purple) with the club design of pansies on the front, executed by a club member. Mrs. Kate Tannatt Woods, founder and first president of the club, planned all the details of name, motto, colors, flowers, etc., so she is memorialized from start to finish, and her contribution appears on her birthday, and the calendar is followed by an original poem to the club. Most of the quotations were contributed rather than selected, and we note with pleasure that some were taken from "The Mellowing of Occasion." There are portraits of the club's deceased president, Mrs. Grace A. Oliver; Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore and Lucy Stone.

Certain books never grow old, but are as fresh to every generation as any of the newest. Such a one is Johanna Spyri's "Heidi," that delightful German classic that has charmed so many children.

Now we have a beautiful translation of it from T. Y. Crowell & Co. (price 60 cents), which brings to all American children this life of Heidi up among the rocks and flowers of the Alps—a life as sweet as the air that blew through the pine trees, as bright as the sun that glistened on the snow. Its flavor has been in nowise lost by translation into English, the present version being new and carefully made. The book merits its high place among English books, just as it has long been appreciated in Germany. The volume is bound in cloth, with ill

lustrated design, well printed and illustrated.

Another old stand-by that has recently come into a fresh edition is "The Lamplighter," by Maria S. Cummins. Few of us that lived thirty, forty or fifty years ago but what read that delightful tale. It was first published in 1854, and came into immediate popularity, second only to "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "The Scarlet Letter," which came out about the same time. We think, nowadays, that sales of novels up into the thousands are peculiar to our modern times, but "The Lamplighter," sold over 40,000 copies in the first two months of its life, and has been in steady demand ever since. Before the civil war broke out 140,000 copies were sold, and nobody knows how many the total amount comes to now. A book that could sell like that in the fifties and hold its popularity down to the present day is a most extraordinary book. Get it, you club women with daughters and grand-daughters, and you'll be reading it over again yourself before you know it. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price, \$1.50.

Among modern story-tellers, Gilbert Parker has few successful rivals. His latest, "The Lane That Had No Turning," is a charming story of the sacrifice of the prima donna for the sake of her deformed husband which appears in new and handsome dress of white with old blue decorations and inlaid portrait on the cover, with illustrations and decorations by Frank E. Schoonover. The



THOREAU'S BIRTHPLACE

book is handsomely printed on plate paper with gilt top and rough edges, making it a veritable edition de luxe and well adapted for gift purposes. \$1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

Do you like cheerful, "home-y" poetry? Get Nixon Waterman's "In Merry Mood," which breathes throughout an atmosphere of purity, cheerfulness and sweetness. There is not within this little volume one morbid or unhealthy note; it all makes for the bright face, the open air, the unclouded vision and the pure heart. Forbes & Co., Boston. Price, \$1.

In "Orchestral Instruments and Their Use" (L. C. Page & Co.) Arthur Elson tells of many peculiar instruments, ancient and modern, familiar and outlandish, of bombardon and chalameaux, of cymbal and glockenspiel, trumpet and horn, and violin. Mr. Elson traces step by step the growth of the modern orchestra from its beginnings in primitive times. He gives the history of the violin and other stringed instruments, of the flute and other wind instruments, and of the drum and its companions in the battery, and in his final chapter he analyzes the orchestra as a whole. An appendix contains a scientific account of the acoustics of tubes.

In the fascinating "Stage Lovers' Series," issued by L. C. Page & Co., appears a new work by Lewis C. Strang (dramatic editor of the Boston "Journal"), entitled "Players and Plays of the Last Quarter Century," which is certain to be popular with theatre-goers, young and old. This interesting and valuable survey of the English-speaking stage presents carefully written biographies, sketches, and critical estimates of the famous players of the past twenty-five years, and makes a notable addition to the annals of the stage in England and the United States. The volumes contain numerous portraits of celebrated player folk.

"Bayoo Triste" is a charming story of life in Louisiana by Josephine Hamilton Nicholls. A very delicate thread of romance ending with one wedding and the promise of another holds together these chapters that are really a series of character sketches. Miss Nicholls evidently well understands her people. While most of them are negroes, and the book clearly shows the brighter side of the relations of former master and slave since the war, the characters are well drawn and the book is full of humor with only enough of pathetic to form the necessary contrast. The ruse of Mammy in her role of chaperone and matchmaker is one of the best in the book, while the anxiety about the crevasse shows the constant danger menacing dwellers on the banks of the great father of waters. Daintily bound and well printed the book is a joy to possess. It comes from A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, at \$1.50.

Those who have visited the Vatican, as well as those who have still to anticipate that want will be interested in "The Art of the Vatican," a brief history of the palace of the Supreme Pontiff, and an account of its principal art treasures. The author, Mrs. Mary Knight Potter, had a most admirable subject, and she has accomplished her task admirably. It is profusely illustrated with photographic representations of the art treasures in painting and sculpture, has a plan of the wonderful ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, is beautifully printed, and closes with a bibliography and an index. L. C. Page & Co.

Thoreau has always been an interesting man to nature-lovers and to all original thinkers; but lately there seems to be a revival

of interest in him. Perhaps the most satisfying as well as the most beautiful book about him is "Thoreau, His Home, Friends and Books," by Annie Russell Marble (a well known club woman). Thoreau is recognized by all lovers of our literature as an element of its strength and as a permanent influence. Mrs. Marble has written with these facts in mind, and she has striven to present a full and reasonable estimate of Thoreau as a man, as an author, and as a naturalist. She has produced a good and serviceable book, and the publishers, T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York city have enriched it with excellent illustrations.

If you want a crisp, bright story, quite out of the ordinary, yet interesting from cover to cover, try the "Confessions of a Match-Making Mother," by Lillias Campbell Davidson (J. F. Taylor & Co., New York. Price, \$1.50). Humor and wit are abundant and always spontaneous. It is a story that can be placed safely in the hands of any girl, and yet is so clever, and so bristling with keen witty sallies that every one will enjoy the fun.

To hark back again to the revival of old books, Baron Munchausen has come to the front again with his fascinating tales of impossible adventure. T. Y. Crowell & Co. have issued it in a dainty cover, with a preface describing Raspe who took down notes of the real baron's stories and afterward published them, much to Munchausen's disgust. The present volume adheres to original sources and is edited enough only to make it suitable for children. There are good new pictures which add to the merriment of the old book. Price, 60 cents.

A new book for children comes from L. C. Page & Co., in "The Little Colonel's Hero," by Annie Fellows Johnston (\$1.20). The little colonel was a girl and her hero was a big dog. The juvenile reader passes her judgment as "splendid," and allows no one to speak to her while she reads it. And who would gainsay the judgment of a ten-year-old on a child's book?

Some other excellent children's books coming from T. Y. Crowell & Co. (New York. Price 50 cents each), may be found in the "Golden Hour" series, the ten volumes of which are not only pure and uplifting in their influence, but bright and interesting as well. There are: "Miss De Peyster's Boy," by Ethelred Barry, a delightful story of a boy brought up by a worthy spinster; "The I Can School," by Eva A. Madden, teaching the lesson of sturdy endeavor; "Whispering Tongues," by Homer Greene, a story of college life; "How the Twins Captured a Hessian," by James Otis, an historical story of Long Island; "Daisies and Diggleses," by Evelyn Raymond, a beautiful tale of a city waif in the country; "Molly," by Barbara Yechton, a very spirited story for boys and girls both; "A Little Dusky Hero," in which Harriet T. Comstock tells the adventures of a colored boy in the Spanish-American war, with a lesson of heroism and devotion; "The Wonder Ship," by Sophie Swett, not a fairy story, as one might expect, but a humorous, natural account of some New England people, especially a boy and a girl known as "The Twins"; and "The Caxton Club," by Amos R. Wells, in which some girls and boys engage in journalism. Each book teaches a good lesson and instructs as well as amuses.

An English story for children comes from John Lane (The Bodley Head. Price, \$1.25), and is called "A Romance of the



LILLIAN CAMPBELL DAVIDSON

Nursery." It is by L. Allen Harker, and is one of those stories of child life which possesses a deep interest for older people—like Kenneth Graham's "Golden Age," for instance. It calls for the highest powers of literary art to write like that, but Mr. Harker seems to have succeeded in his attempt. Get this "Romance of the Nursery" for your children or somebody else's children—and read it yourself.

H. M. W.

TWO GROUPS OF BEST BOOKS.

Helen Leah Reed.



HE choosing of the best books for the littlest children is never easy, even in these years when most mothers have reached a pretty definite idea of what is the real meaning of "best" as applied to children's books.

Each season (though we would not forget the old favorites) for children under ten there are certain new books that we must consider, and this year there are several that claim especial attention.

First among these books for the younger readers I should be inclined to place "A Child's Story of the Life of Christ," by Helen Brown (W. A. Wilde), for it meets a real demand for the New Testament story told in simple language, and omitting those features difficult or unsuited to a child's understanding. It is the account of the four gospels as followed by the greatest thinkers, and the arrangement is made in a spirit of perfect reverence. More than one hundred illustrations from masterpieces add to its value.

Among the improving books for children none, perhaps, are more helpful in training the powers of the mind than those that encourage a love of nature. "Dr. Robin," by Harriet A. Cheever (Dana, Estes & Co.), is particularly good, because it holds the attention of children from five to seven, for whom there are not too many books of this kind.

"What Gladys Saw," by Frances N. Fox (W. A. Wilde), has a somewhat wider field than "Dr. Robin," in that it deals with insects as well as with birds. The child who begins to read it only for the story will in the end find that her eyes and ears are twice as useful to her as they were before.

"Foxy the Faithful" (Lily N. Wesselhoeft), Little, Brown & Co., is a story that is acceptable both to boys and to girls of six, seven and eight. The animals in it are strangely human, especially Foxy, the hero, and the human beings set a wholesome example of kindness to animals.

"The Princess Kallieto," by Wm. Dana Orcutt (Little, Brown & Co.), though a collection of enchanting fairy stories, aims at something deeper. For though care is taken not to force a moral, he would be a very dull child who could fail to read the lessons of determination and contentment and perseverance and industry taught by these tales.

"In the Green Forest," by Katharine Pyle, which the author herself has so delightfully illustrated, is fairyland, pure and simple, and well calculated to deepen the imagination of every little reader.

Equally charming in text and illustration is "Miss Muffet's Christmas Party," by Samuel M. Crothers (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) and its author's name is a guarantee that in it are combined good sense and fun.

"Folly in the Forest," by Carolyn Wells, is decidedly in lighter vein. It is indeed so amusing that no older person need decline to read it aloud on the plea that he might be bored by a child's book. In it appear many old friends of fable and tradition—Pegasus, the Phoenix, the Centaur, Bruce's Spider, Robinson Crusoe's goat, Dick Whittington's cat, and others who find themselves in ludicrous situations, and express themselves with wonderful wit.

"Prince Silverwing" and other fairy tales, by Edith Ogden Harrison (A. C. McClurg & Co.) show great invention, and they are told in simple and charming language.

Among the fairy stories of the year the edition of Hans Christian Anderson's Tales, exquisitely illustrated by Mora, should not be overlooked. It is a beautiful book, and one that should hold a first place among the books of the year.

"The Story of Tristram" and "The Story of the Faerie Queen," both arranged by Dr. Edward Brooks (Penn Publishing Co.) appeal in their subject to children a little older than those for whom the preceding books are intended. Yet many of the youngest children will thoroughly enjoy them.

In "Little Eva" and "Little Nell," Mr. Frederic Lawrence Knowles (Dana, Estes & Co.) has begun a series of real value. All that relates to these two heroines of Harriet Beecher Stowe, and Charles Dickens, respectively, has been selected from the larger books of which they are part. The result is a coherent story that is likely to quicken the appreciation of children for the masterpieces themselves.

"The Story of Joan of Arc," for boys and girls (Lee & Shepard), is an excellent rendering of the history of the martyred maid. It has simple language, good print, a map and reproductions of famous pictures illustrating the story.

"A Pocketful of Posies," by Abbie Farwell Brown (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), is a volume of the very best verse for the little ones. Miss Brown has great grace and lightness of touch, and is already a favorite with young readers..

"Mayken," by Jessie Anderson Chase (A. C. McClurg & Co.), is a charming little historical story. Its setting is Holland in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and its central figure is the young daughter of that William Prince of Orange whom Elizabeth upheld against Spain. Sir Philip Sidney, as a lad not yet out of school, is one of the characters. The story has atmosphere, and is pleasing as well as true to history.

"A Boy of a Thousand Years Ago," by Harriet T. Comstock (Lee & Shepard), is for boys and girls from 10 to 15. It tells the story of King Alfred from earliest boyhood and it is made fairly dramatic.

In pure fiction, with no attempt at historic setting, there are several new books of value for little boys and girls. "Boy Donald and His Hero," by Penn Shirley (Lee & Shepard), is full of life and fun; "Little Polly Prentiss," by Elizabeth Lincoln Gould, is bright and natural, and will please girls rather more than boys. This may be said also of "Hortense—A Difficult Child," by Edna A. Foster (Lee & Shepard), for the young heroine is a dreamy, poetical little girl, whose originality is charming.

Books of adventure for boys, if rightly chosen, may have an immense influence on a boy's thoughts and action. Though the old favorites are read and re-read, each season there is a demand for something new. The historical story, as now written for boys by well equipped authors, is always to be commended. One of the best this year is "On the Frontier with St. Clair," by Charles S. Wood (W. A. Wilde). This is a story of the early settlement of the Ohio country. It shows up Indian cruelty and treachery and embodies a lesson of filial devotion. The historical notes are full.

There are several excellent new stories of the Revolution. "In the Camp of Cornwallis," Everett Tomlinson (W. A. Wilde), with the scene laid chiefly in the debatable ground of New Jersey.

"With Washington at Valley Forge," W. Bert Foster (Penn Publishing Co.), "On Guard: Against Tarleton and Tory," by John Preston True (Little, Brown & Co.), are all strong stories of the times that tried men's souls. "Jack and His Island," by Lucy M. Thurston, is an exciting tale of the war of 1812, with the scene laid chiefly in Maryland.

Belonging to an earlier period is "The Adventures of Torqua," by Charles F. Holden (Little, Brown & Co.), the scene of which is laid on some islands of the Pacific near San Diego, and the time nearly 200 years ago.

"The Boy Buccaneer," by Frederic Ober, (Henry Altemus & Co.), is a story of adventure in Spanish lands—or waters—at an even earlier date. What though in all these stories boys perform deeds of valor that would be creditable to men of strength, they would not be boys' books if the young heroes were not well to the front.

There is another class of books hardly less pleasing to boys—more pleasing perhaps to some boy readers. This is the class of modern school stories such as "The Boys of Waveney," Robert Leighton (G. P. Putnam Sons). This particular book has its setting in England and if the American boy is almost overdrawn in the matter of cleverness, his uprightness and generosity make us pardon his slang.

Rather truer to school life as we know it, is "Behind the Line," by R. H. Barbour (D. Appleton & Co.) whose two preceding books of school life have been unsurpassed. In this, as in the others, athletics have a large place and a high standard of school-boy honor is set.

"The Other Boys," by Evelyn Sharp (MacMillan Co.), and "Jack of all Trades," K. Birdsall (D. Appleton & Co.), are attractive books. "The Young Shipbuilders," Sophie Swett (Penn Publishing Co.), has the usual liveliness and wholesomeness of Miss Swett's pictures of New England life, and her young hero is an interesting fellow.

Finally, "Pickett's Gap," by Homer Greene (The MacMillan Co.), is a story that is likely to be popular now, since it deals with the right of way from certain anthracite coal fields to the Delaware valley.

In these two groups—the books for littlest readers and the books of adventure for boys—surely something may be found to found to suit the taste of the particular boy or girl who is longing for a new book.

CLUB NOTES.

Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco, elected by the labor unions, has refused absolutely the petition of the California Woman's Club of 500 members, and other organizations, to put a woman on the school board.

Without making much ado about it, club women, according to some of our Western exchanges, are taking issue with the recently expressed views of the venerable Dr. Everett Hale on the "Women's Clubs That Deserve to Die." They hold that what Dr. Hale calls the self-centered club is still necessary for the evolution of the club movement; that the literary and culture clubs fit women for the larger work of social service.

Club women of Tennessee are rejoicing over their success in having the doors of the State University opened to women, the establishment of traveling libraries and the passage of a child labor law. They are also particularly interested in the settlement work which they have established among the poor women of the mountains.

The Chicago Woman's Club recently held an exhibit of the School of Domestic Arts and Sciences, at the Fine Arts Building in Chicago. Prizes were offered in twelve different branches of domestic arts, and the prize of all prizes was to be awarded to the maid who has remained in the service of her present employer for ten years or more. At the time of going to press we have not heard whether this *rara avis* has been brought to light.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL DRINK.



HE census taker going the rounds of American homes and putting the question: "Do you use Welch grape juice in your homes?" would be surprised at the number of answers in the affirmative. Grape juice may be called the American national drink, as beer is that of Germany, wine of France, ale of England, and whisky of Ireland and Scotland.



The American Woman,
Heaven Bless Her.

All American men know that the American woman, Heaven bless her, rules the home, and her word is law. The fact that grape juice is her choice for home consumption proves the infallibility of her judgment and why her choice is unchallenged by the masculine vote.

Why does she choose grape juice from among the thousands of bottles of wines and liquors of all sorts, whose inviting labels tempt the most unassailable?

First, she chooses grape juice because she wishes to banish from her home the possible demon of intemperance. She wants her husband and her growing sons to have a delicious, refreshing drink that they will enjoy and that will leave no danger of ruining them by constant use. The church, in its holy sacrament, has put its stamp on pure unfermented grape juice, so she knows she may use it fearlessly in home. Her children are her first consideration and she watches them with loving anxiety to keep their systems healthy. She knows that dangers lurk in drinking water; that excessive tea and coffee drinking means shaking nerves and that in cities and sometimes in the country, disease germs lurk in the cow's milk. With grape juice on her table she has an absolutely pure, healthful drink that the children love and that tones up their systems when growing bodies become tired and spirits listless. She wants a drink that is cooling in summer and warming to the blood in winter, and one that she can serve her callers and her dinner guests without worrying as to its perfection. She serves grape juice at her formal dinners with the same feeling of satisfaction that she has when the bottle appears on the home table.

She always keeps several bottles on hand for the dear grandparents, for it is eminently a fitting drink for those of advanced years; and she makes her elderly friends happy by sending them bottles of grape juice on holidays and at other times during the year.

When sickness comes in the house the mother is doubly glad that she is supplied with grape juice. The invalid of most capricious taste will not reject it, and it is an invaluable aid to the physician in building up the system worn out by blood diseases, cataract, stomach, kidney and other troubles. The American curse nervous dyspepsia, flees before the vanguard of the army of grape juice drinkers.

What do we drink in drinking grape juice? The warmth of the sun-



A Drink She Can Serve
Her Callers.

light, nectar of the honeyed dew, and the bouquet of winds that come from spicy forest groves, the tang of the wild berry, the root and the nut. All this we get in the purple globe of the grape—the fruit that has figured more largely in history, poetry and fiction than any other.

Grape juice gives to man the ecstasy felt by drinkers of wine without the effects of alcohol. Absolutely without impurities, no foreign substances being employed in its making, the drinker of this grape juice may truthfully say:

"Here is a perfect drink—pure, delicious, healthful and harmless."

At Westfield, N. Y., the Welch Grape Juice Company has the largest plant in the world for the manufacture of pure unfermented grape juice. It is 55x155 feet, and the annual output is over 200,000 gallons. Six presses of 80 tons pressure each extract the juice of from 50 to 60 tons of grapes a day during the pressing season.

The factory is fitted throughout with aluminum kettles and utensils; the grape juice does not come in contact with other metal. Housewives would be delighted with the scrupulous cleanliness which prevails in every department of the plant. The output of the Welch Grape Juice Company is more than that of all other grape juice companies combined. Only unfermented grape juice is made.

As a commercial industry the grape juice business owes its origin in the Chautauqua Grape Belt to Dr. Welch, the head of the present company at Westfield bearing his name.—[What to Eat.]

The Welch Grape Juice Co. finished pressing, Wednesday, the 5th inst., and it is hard to realize what figures mean when we learn the company pressed over 1200 tons of Concord grapes. This quantity, in cars, would make 120 cars of grapes. From Monday to Saturday of two weeks there was not a moment when the beautiful juice was not running from the six heavy presses. The two large cellars were found too small to hold the quantity of juice pressed and temporary storage was arranged on the first floor. Together with the last of the 1901 juice on hand, the Welch Company have in their building over 200,000 gallons of juice "from choicest Concord grapes," pressed on the spot where grown, and

put up without a drop of water or a particle of antiseptic. It is the carefulness in manufacture and its absolute purity which have largely contributed to the popularity of Welch's Grape Juice. The business of the Welch Company is much the largest of its kind in the world.—[Westfield Republican, Nov. 12, 1902.]

IN NEW YORK, TOO!

A correspondent, who shall be nameless, writes the editor, personally, a tale that is too good to keep. Says she: "You spoke at the thirtieth anniversary of Sorosis in New York. I sat listening when two bediamonded and gorgeously attired ladies near me said:

"Who is this Lucy Stone she is talking about?" The other replied: "I'm sure I never heard of her before." They then waited a little and looking at each other with undisguised contempt, one said: "The idea of taking so much time to tell about some one that people never heard of before."

"The ladies said they were members of Sorosis, but I related the incident to Jennie C. Croly and she said 'they were not members of Sorosis even if they thought they were.' She would not own them."

The manual of "Parliamentary Usage for Women's Clubs"

was adopted by the State Federations of Connecticut, Michigan and Minnesota at their recent annual conventions, as their parliamentary authority, and the book has been received with such favor by club women in general, that already it has become necessary to issue a second edition. The author, Mrs. Emma A. Fox, of Detroit, Mich., is widely known throughout the General Federation, having served for four years as its recording secretary, and she is now its second vice-president.

Although identified with the middle West, Mrs. Fox has several ties of kindred as well as of friendship which connect her with New England interests in a very pleasant way. Her sister, Miss Mary A. Stowell, a well-known pianist and a teacher of the piano at Wellesley College, has a studio at Hotel Oxford, Back Bay, Boston, and Judge Jabez Fox of Cambridge, is a brother-in-law of Mrs. Fox.

"Mariella of Out West" is the title of a novel by Ella Higginson of Out West. The scenes are laid near Tacoma, Wash., and "Mariella," poor thing! has a childhood dominated by a high-tempered, deceitful and vicious mother; a girlhood similarly hampered, and a womanhood in which she has to choose between the educated man whom she loves and the ignorant neighbor to whom she has betrothed herself. The life depicted is ugly but not incredible, but is portrayed with a skillful hand and there is not a dull page in the book. Macmillan Co. Price, \$1.50.



Here is a perfect drink. Pure delicious, healthful and harmless.



The Editor of What to Eat visits Dr. Welch in Chautauqua County, secures a good picture and has something to say about the product of the Welch Grape Juice Company.

OPEN PARLIAMENT.

Mrs. Emma A. Fox.

[Questions for this department should be sent to 21 Bagley avenue, Detroit, Mich.]



HEN the by-laws require that notice of a proposed amendment shall be given at a regular meeting preceding the one at which action is taken, and if the amendment after discussion is tabled, can it be taken from the table at the next meeting or must notice of such intention be given?

The motion to amend the by-laws may be taken from the table the same as any other motion. The notice of proposed amendment as required by the by-laws having been given, no further notice is necessary. All are supposed to know that the motion to amend may be considered in accordance with parliamentary rules until the decisive vote is taken.

(a) Is an amendment to the by-laws treated as a main motion and can it have two amendments?

(b) Do you take a vote on the amendment and then on the article as amended?

(a) A motion to amend a by-law is a main motion and may have two amendments pending at one time, subject, of course, to the general rules for amendments.

(b) Votes are taken on the motions to amend and not on the article as amended.

(a) When by-laws say officers shall be elected by ballot may they all be voted for on one ballot at the request of the president or must a resolution to that effect come from the society?

(b) When a president is elected and the result announced, may she immediately be called to the chair by the retiring president and at once assume the duties of the office?

(a) The president cannot decide how the assembly shall vote. She may, perhaps, assume to know in what way the society wishes to proceed, but any member may then make a motion providing for some other way, and thus the sense of the assembly may be determined.

(b) A newly elected president assumes the duties of the office at once unless some other time for induction into office has been previously agreed upon. It is a common custom to provide in the by-laws that the regular term of officers shall commence at the annual meeting at which they are elected, or on the first day of the month following election.

What is the exact form of the motion which should be made after the report of the credential committee is presented?

In this, as in every instance, the motion which is made upon the presentation of the report of a committee must be appropriate to the report. The report of a credential committee should be something as follows: Your credential committee has carefully examined all credentials presented, and recommends that the following named persons be seated as delegates in this convention. (Here follows the names of those whose credentials have been approved.) Then should follow the names of those whose credentials are not in regular form and the recommendations of the committee with reference to each person or set of persons. A suitable motion on such a report is, "I move that this report of the credential committee be adopted." If this motion is carried, the recommendations of the committee have become the action of the assembly. Another suitable motion on the same report and one which is on some accounts to be preferred is, "I move that the report of the committee be accepted, and the persons whose credentials have been approved by the committee (the names referred to should be distinctly indicated here) be accepted as dele-

gates to this convention. After this motion is carried the other recommendations of the committee may be considered.

If a member of a society has been appointed teller and is then nominated for an office (voting being by ballot) should that member decline to serve as teller? And if the nominee should not decline to serve as teller would that invalidate the result of the election?

If a person nominated for office were to serve as a teller the result of the election would not be invalidated thereby, but it would be better taste for candidates for office to decline to serve as tellers.

Can a subject which has already been voted and decided upon and put down in the minutes be reconsidered? If so, how can it be done?

Every vote is recorded in the minutes as soon as it is taken, so if it could not be reconsidered after it was recorded, it could not be reconsidered at all. One who has voted on the prevailing side may move to reconsider the vote. This motion must be made within the limit of time within which reconsideration is possible. If this motion is carried, the previous vote is annulled and another vote is taken.

Is it right to say "I amend?"

It is not right to say "I amend," for the reason that it is impossible for one member to amend. The member should say "I move to amend." The vote of the assembly decides whether amendment takes place or not.

Our constitution says that one negative vote shall exclude from membership, and there is no provision made for reconsideration of an unfavorable ballot. We balloted on a name, and there was one negative ballot. There was reason to think a mistake had been made, and a motion to reconsider the ballot was made and carried. When the ballot was taken again there was no negative ballot. Some now say it was unconstitutional to reconsider an unfavorable ballot. Please tell us whether we did right or not?

It is a very unusual thing for a vote taken by ballot to be reconsidered, but there seems to be no reason why there should be any exception to the general rule that a vote may be once reconsidered, because of the mode in which the vote was taken. The same rules apply to the reconsideration of an unfavorable ballot that apply to the reconsideration of a favorable ballot. Another way of accomplishing the same thing in the case you cite, would be to move that the vote be thrown out, the reason being that it was thought a mistake had been made. This would be less uncomplimentary to the applicant for membership, though if all members who were present when the vote was taken were as discreet and reticent as they should be, no report of what occurred would ever reach the applicant.

CLUB STUDY.

Conducted by Mrs. May Alden Ward.

OUTLINE OF MACBETH.

FIRST MEETING—The first Temptation.

Quotation: "Good sir, why do you start; and seem to fear things that do sound so fair?" I.: III., 51.

Paper: Meaning of the Witch Agency and Witchcraft in the Middle Ages.

Character Sketch: Macbeth previous to the play. His rank, character and disposition.

Reading: The Witch Poetry, Act. I. Scene 1 and 3.

Short Story: Norwegian Invasions of England and Scotland

SECOND MEETING—The Opportunity.

Quotation: "Yet do I fear thy nature; It is too full of the milk of human kindness to catch the nearest way," I.: V.: 18.

Paper: Second Phase of the Temptation. Duncan's unexpected visit and Lady Macbeth's influence.

Sketch: Lady Macbeth.

Reading: { I.: V.: 27-70.
I.: VII.: 28-82.

Short Story: The Standing of Woman in the Feudal World.

THIRD MEETING—The Fall.

Paper: Contrast of Lord and Lady Macbeth as to the Power of Action. The outer and the inner life.

Character Sketch: Duncan as King and Man.

Reading—The dagger scene. { I.: VII.: 1-28.
II.: I.: 30-64.

Paper: Use of the dagger in Julius Caesar.

FOURTH MEETING—The Discovery.

Quotation: "Confusion now hath made his masterpiece." (II.: III.: 47)

Paper: The Storm—The Knocking—Murder of the Grooms—The Fainting.

Character Sketch: Contrast Lord and Lady Macbeth as to poise and self possession under difficult surroundings.

Reading: Porter scene and description of the storm, II.: III.: 1-20.

Paper: Low comedy in S, II.: IV.: 1-41.

FIFTH MEETING—The Banquet.

Quotation: "Now good digestion wait on appetite."

Paper: Murder of Banquo and its Causes and Effects.

Character Study: Banquo and his relation to Macbeth. Had he a heavy share of guilt in the murder of Duncan?

Reading: The Ghost scene, III.: IV., 32-120.

Study: Ghosts in Sir Walter Scott.

SIXTH MEETING—Sealing his doom.

Paper: The murder of Macduff's family the cause of his overthrow.

Character Sketch: Compare Macbeth with Richard III. or contrast him with Hamlet.

Reading: The mockery of the witches. (Act IV., Scene 1, lines, 1-154.)

Paper: Compare "Jew of Malta." { IV.: II.: 135.
IV.: 2: 135.

SEVENTH MEETING—The Avengers.

Paper: Conference of Malcolm and Macduff, IV.: III., lines 1-140.

Quotation: "I here adjure," IV.: III.: 124.

Character Sketch: Character of Malcom and Donalbain as revealed in the play.

Reading: Conference of Ross and Macduff, IV.: III.: 160-240

Comparative Study: Judith and Holofernes.

EIGHTH MEETING—Retribution.

Quotation: "They have tied me to a stake; I cannot fly." V.: VII.: 1.

Paper: The Laughter of the Furies. Macbeth, of the play, as a steady career in degeneration. Contrast with Lady Macbeth.

Sketch: The marriage of Macduff compared to that of Macbeth.

Reading: The sleep walking scene, V.: I.

Study: Compare with Ophelia.

The Dorchester Woman's Club, one of the largest of Massachusetts clubs (numbering 500) celebrated gentlemen's night January 27, with Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson as guest of honor. He gave a masterly address on "The United States as a World Power." He was the guest during his stay of Mr. and Mrs. John Ritchie, Jr., of Warren street, Roxbury. Mrs. Ritchie is vice-president of the Dorchester Woman's Club and is being talked about as the next president. She is a woman of fine presence, wonderful executive ability and will make a splendid president.

UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812.

NEW YORK.

The Honer Day luncheon of the New York State Society on December 19 was a great success. There were about two hundred present. Mrs. Benjamin B. Odell, wife of the governor of New York state, and Mrs. Seth Low, wife of the mayor of New York city, were the guests of honor and other honored guests were, Mrs. Russell Sage, honorary vice-president of the National Society for the state of New York; Miss Helen Gould, of the New York State Society; Mrs. J. Heron Crusman, vice-president of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Linda Hull Larned, president of the National Household Economic Association, and Mrs. Joseph Bedle, wife of a former governor of New Jersey and one who has held the highest offices in the Colonial Dames and Daughters of the American Revolution for New Jersey. An innovation at this luncheon was the giving a part of the program while the luncheon was in progress. Miss Maria de Haas Noble sang "When Celia Sings" on an encore. Mr. Wittmark sang twice, the last number being "Our United States." Mrs. Edward Addisen Greely, New York State Historian, spoke of "Our Aim at Our Work." Immediately following the luncheon, Mrs. Larned responded to the toast, "Our Educational Institutions." Miss Anne Rhodes, president of Post Parliament, had been expected to respond to the toast "Our Country," but was detained at home by illness. And during a brief moment the entire assemblage bowed their heads as a token of respect to the memory of Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, the honorary vice-president national for the state of Ohio, whose husband stood so eloquently for "Our Country." "Our State" was responded to by Mrs. J. Heron Crusman. Mrs. Philip Carpenter, the society's legal adviser (who holds the various offices of president of the Women's Lawyers' Club, vice-president of the New York State Federation of Clubs, and the next president—by rotation—of the National Society of New England Women), responded to the toast "Our City." It was unanimously conceded that the affair stands as the banner affair of the New York State Society.

MICHIGAN.

The Michigan State Society have taken up the interesting work of a year or lineage book, making sketches of the lives of their members and the lives of the ancestors of their members.

MAINE.

The Maine State Society holds an annual field day on June 18, which is a great feature in its entertainments. It has held two social whists, in order that members may get better acquainted. The preservation of the ship "Polly" in service during the War of 1812 is the great work of the state.

OHIO.

The Ohio State Society is endeavoring to collect the data and names of Ohio men who served in the War of 1812.

WISCONSIN.

The president of the Wisconsin State Society, Mrs. Chas. F. Catlin, has been very ill, and all meetings have been discontinued on that account. But the purpose is to take up the study of the history of the period for which the society stands as soon as the meetings are again resumed.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Ironsides Chapter of the state of Pennsylvania have recently elected the following officers: Regent, Mrs. Henry Clay

Marshall; vice-regent, Mrs. F. C. Downing; secretary, Mrs. Helen G. Ball; treasurer, Mrs. Harrity; historian, Miss H. Kate Murdock; registrar, Mrs. Charles Dulaney. This chapter has just been presented with a beautiful gavel made from a rafter of Old Independence Hall, Pennsylvania, from its former regent, Mrs. Frank H. Downing.

GEORGIA.

A local chapter, called the John Floyd Chapter, has been formed in Atlanta by the State Society of Georgia. Its officers are the same as those of the State Society.

MISSOURI.

The Missouri State Society has devoted the past year to the study of American history and in collecting documents relating to the same.

MASSACHUSETTS

reports continued interest in the preservation of the Frigate Constitution. The recent election on Tuesday, January 6, resulted in the following state officers: President, Mrs. Nelson V. Titus; vice-president, Mrs. C. S. W. Vinson; treasurer, Miss Harriet W. Foster; recording secretary, Miss E. Scott Burton; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Elmer A. Allen; registrar, Miss Anna C. Ward; historian, Mrs. S. E. Gleason. This society was represented at the national annual meeting by Mrs. Ellis Samuel Pepper, of Springfield, Mass.

DELaware.

The National Society of United States Daughters of 1812 were organized (with Wilmington for the business headquarters) on Saturday, December 13. There are already fourteen members and great interest. The following officers were chosen: President, Mrs. Millard H. Cochran; first vice-president, Mrs. James R. Longfellow, Sr.; second vice-president, Mrs. William K. Duncan; third vice-president, Mrs. Franklin I. Murphy; recording secretary, Miss Eleanor Cox Blanken; corresponding secretary, Miss Alice Platt; auditor, Mrs. Edward P. Moody; registrar, Miss Anna Cunningham; librarian, Miss Eunice Ellen Ellis. This society will meet on the thirteenth of each month, except the months of July, August and September. There is a strong tendency toward genealogical and biographical work relating to this period.

ILLINOIS.

The Illinois State Society was formally organized on Jan. 6, 1903, with Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles as president till Jan. 6, 1907, and Mrs. Carl Weber Preston as secretary.

VERMONT.

The Vermont Society of U. S. D. of 1812 celebrated Honor Day Friday, Dec. 19, 1902, by an "at home," given at the residence of Mrs. C. F. R. Jenne, the state president. About one hundred guests were present, including the members of the local society. The guests of honor were Mrs. Fuller, wife of the late governor, Levi K. Fuller, and Mrs. Carroll A. Moore, of Bellows Falls, Vt. Hospitality was dispensed from the dining-room, handsomely trimmed with flags, carnations and smilax. The music given by the Mandolin Club was exceptionally good. Mrs. C. A. Thompson, one of the members of this society, was the recent guest of Mrs. John B. Richardson, the Louisiana state president. One of the places of interest visited while there was the Chalmette monument, where the battle of New Orleans was fought. Mrs. Richardson sent to Mrs. Jenne a gavel made out of a piece of hickory taken from a tree near Andrew Jackson's grave, which gavel was exhibited at this time. The afternoon was a social success, and Vermont's first annual Honor Day will be long remembered by the U. S. D. of 1812 and their friends.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY U. S. D. 1812.

The exercises commenced at 4 P. M. of January 2, by a meeting of the charter trustees, who are also the auditing committee. A meeting of the credential committee took place in the evening at the Empire Hotel.

Tuhrsday, January 8, the gavel fell exactly at 10 A. M. The large Audience Hall of the Empire Hotel had been decorated with the banners of the society, consisting of three beautifully made silk flags, one, that of the emblem of the society embroidered on a blue field and with a bunch of the society's flower—the white carnation—also embroidered on one corner. The others are the flag of the present day and of the time of 1812, in silk, with the stars placed on in embroidery. These three banners were the gift of the late first vice-president national, Mrs. Louis W. Hall. With these was the State Banner of New York, the gift of the state auditor, Mrs. J. Alexander Striker. Delegates attended from Missouri, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Vermont, Maryland, Michigan, Ohio, Delaware and New York. The morning session was mostly the giving of statistical reports from the states, and the election for a four years' term of president national recording secretary national and treasurer national. This resulted in the unanimous re-election (by ballot) of Mrs. William Gerry Slade, of New York, as president, and the election of Mrs. Clarence F. Jenne, of Vermont, as treasurer, and Mrs. Millard H. Cochran, of Delaware, as recording secretary. The former recording secretary, Mrs. Le Roy Sunderland Smith, was given up reluctantly by all. But the candidates for these offices must be state presidents according to the constitution.

A dainty luncheon followed the morning session and the afternoon exercises were reports from national officers with an address by the Founder General Mrs. Flora Adams Darling. The historian national's report was replete with the work accomplished and in process in each state, and the financial standing as to receipts, expenditures and present balance was from thirty to six hundred dollars in each state according to the size and age of organization of said states. Massachusetts was the only state whose report lacked these items. At the close of the business session of the afternoon, a blow light photograph was taken of the officials, and then an hour of history made interesting by New York State Historian Mrs. Edward Addison Greeley.

Instruction and enjoyment combined was prepared for the delegates the next morning when they visited Post Parliament, of which Miss Anne Rhodes is president, on the occasion of their mock parliament. This year it was a "trial by jury," the prisoner, Miss Rhodes, being guilty of allowing the third amendment to be presented and passed at some previous meeting. Judge Greeley, District Attorney Butler, Council for the Defense Trow, and the juror who kept talking, the one who went to sleep and the one who wanted to go home, with many other laughable incidents, gave much amusement.

The president national, Mrs. Slade, gave a luncheon to the national executive board and state presidents, after which there was a meeting of the national executive board to take up unfinished work and confirm it. Each year this society marks out some distinctive plan of work for the coming year. Last year it was for the "Home" which is the work of the national constitution. For this next year, a fifty-cent per capita assessment is to be asked for from each state, the same to be paid in before April 8, 1903, to complete the payment of some obligations formerly entered into by the General Society and to enable this National Society in future to be independent of money advanced by New York state for its needs in official work. The vote to do this was unanimous and enthusiastic, and we think each state will try to be first and dread to be last in fulfilling its part in this good work.

Friday evening a grand reception was given to the visiting delegates by the New York State Society. The president of every club and patriotic society, men and women, were invited, and over 150 responded. These, with the members and delegates, made a delightful evening for all.

Saturday forenoon a conference was held regarding an amendment to the constitution making it legal to hold business meetings in other states than New York and changing the date. After earnest thought it became the unanimous vote of the delegates, that shifting headquarters would detract from the dignity of the society and that everybody usually wanted to visit the country's metropolis at least once a year, and that this season was the best for such a visit. The thought of the amendment was therefore abandoned.

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF MOTHERS

President, Mrs. Frederic Schoff, 3418 Baring St., Philadelphia

Vice-Presidents

MRS. ROBERT R. COTTEN, Bruce, Pitt Co., N. C.
 MRS. J. P. MUMFORD, 721 Spruce Street,
 Philadelphia
 MRS. FRANK L. WEAN, 6951 Yale Avenue,
 Englewood, Chicago, Ill.

Corresponding Secretary

MRS. EDWIN C. GRICE, Riverton, N. J.

Treasurer

MRS. FRED. T. DUBOIS,
 The Loudoun, Washington, D. C.

Advisory Council

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.
 ROBERT COLLYER, New York.
 REV. JOSIAH STRONG, New York.
 MR. ROGER B. McMULLEN, Chicago.
 MR. FREDERIC SCHOFF, Philadelphia.
 REV. D. O. MEARS, Albany.
 DR. WILLIAM P. WILSON, Philadelphia.
 DR. GEORGE E. MACLEAN, Iowa.

Auditor

MRS. D. O. MEARS, Albany, N. Y.

Honorary President

MRS. THEODORE W. BIRNEY, Washington, D. C.

Honorary Vice-Presidents

MRS. PHOEBE L. HEARST.
 MRS. WILLIAM T. CARTER.
 MRS. ADLAI T. STEVENSON.
 MRS. JOHN T. LEWIS.



HE National Congress of Mothers has accepted the offer of the CLUB WOMAN to be the official organ of the congress for the present year. All clubs, individuals and officials of state organizations are earnestly requested to send reports of work done or planned to the national president, under whose supervision the items for the CLUB WOMAN will be edited. The success of this department will depend largely on the information that is sent by all who are in any way connected with the congress.

Correspondence is invited with those who are interested in the work for childhood and wise parenthood.

The attention of clubs, mothers and teachers is called to the literature published by the congress and the loan papers which have been prepared by the education committee. A new and enlarged edition of the "Suggestive Book List for Mothers," prepared by the literature committee, is now in press.

The following notice should be read to every Mother's Club:

Next conference in Detroit, Mich., May 5 to 8, 1903. The congress has many valuable addresses delivered by noted specialists, which it will loan at the rate of 10 cents each. Information as to these may be obtained by enclosing a 2-cent stamp to the chairman of committee on literature, Mrs. E. R. Weeks, 3408 Harrison street, Kansas City, Mo. Information as to books for mothers and children may be obtained by enclosing a 2-cent stamp to Mrs. H. H. Birney, 914 Belmont avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. Loan libraries are in charge of Miss Ella A. Vinton, Washington, D. C.

President, Mrs. Frederic Schoff, 3418 Baring street, Philadelphia.

Treasurer, Mrs. Fred T. Dubois, The Loudoun, Washington, D. C.

Following is the list of our literature for sale:

Reports for 1897 and for 1898, 1899, containing addresses delivered, 50 cents in paper, 75 cents in cloth; How to Organize and Carry on a Parent's Union, 5 cents; How to Organize Parent's Auxiliaries with Several Hundred Topics for Programs, 10 cents; Suggestive Book List for Mothers, 10 cents; New Book List for Children, 10 cents; Study Outlines for Clubs, 10 cents; Quartermlies for December, 1900, and for March, June and September, 1901, 25 cents each; How to Bring Up Children, by Theodore Roosevelt, 10 cents; Circular of Information, 2 cents. Send stamps, money orders or drafts for full amount to Publishers National Congress of Mothers, Box 832, Washington, D. C.

The executive board of the National Congress of Mothers met in Philadelphia January 13. The program for the meeting in Detroit May 5 to 8 was arranged. Mrs. E. S. Rowland, of Chicago, was appointed chairman of the finance committee. Mrs. Florence Kelley, chairman of the child labor committee, will plan effective methods of remedying this evil, and it is expected that the Federation of Clubs, Congress of Mothers and National Consumers' League will unite in the effort to protect the children from the greed of parents, and employers desiring cheap labor.

A committee on dependent, defective and delinquent children was appointed, composed of men and women in different states who are authorities on this branch of the work.

FROM CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION.

The National Congress of Mothers has for its object the attainment of the best opportunities for the moral, physical and intellectual development of every child in the land.

It is considering the needs of childhood in home and school, and wherever children are the work of the congress extends, studying conditions and seeking to improve them.

One great work of the congress has been the systematic definite effort to bring home and school into intelligent co-operation and sympathy. Through the mothers' clubs and parent-teacher associations, organized under the auspices of the congress, valuable courses of reading and study for parents have been provided, stimulating them to think and making it possible for them to obtain information which is invaluable in the care and training of their children. The purpose is to reach all parents through the schools, and to make the clubs of practical educational value.

The congress is working systematically and effectively to secure legislation in every state which will provide for all phases of childhood's needs, and give to each and all such influences and opportunities as are essential for normal growth and development.

It has enlisted the co-operation and aid of specialists, educators, physicians and lawyers, and has already accumulated valuable educational material, which is available for thousands who cannot come into personal touch with the congress.

The dependent, neglected and delinquent children of the country have received earnest thought and study, and the congress has endorsed the juvenile court and probation system as a necessity in every state. It has been a strong factor in educating public opinion to its value, through systematic presentation of the subject at all its conventions, by sending out speakers to tell of its workings and by dissemination of literature. It has succeeded in winning the co-operation of the most powerful women's organization in this work, and at the present time through its efforts several states are now trying to secure the passage of this law.

The congress aims to build up in each state a uniform system of child care, which will best guard and protect the formative years of life, and will make the disposal of the forlorn and neglected waif a subject of thought and investigation.

Child labor is also engaging the thought of the congress, and definite steps are being taken in co-operation with other national organizations of women to protect the children.

The work of the congress extends from the homes of the wealthiest and most cultured to the homes of the poorest and lowliest, and the help it gives is eagerly sought by thousands of mothers.

It is applying the best thought of earnest, intelligent men and women to the problems of child care throughout the land. It is

bringing to the solution of these problems the results of the psychological and biological investigation of our most learned men and women, and is influencing organizations and individuals to co-operate in their movement for more intelligent parenthood, truer insight into child nature, and better understanding of all that tends to its fullest and highest development.

This is an age of specialization, and on what more important object can the mothers of the nation focus their thought and work than on the children?

The wisdom of experienced and intelligent motherhood applied to all that pertains to childhood, whether in the home school, institution, reformatory or factory can do more to raise the social and civic conditions of our country than any other one thing.

The children of the world need the loving protection and consideration of enlightened womanhood, and organized motherhood stands for the wise, loving thought and care for the children of the community that a wise loving mother gives to her own little ones.

The congress has correspondents in every state in the Union, in Canada, England, Germany, France, Hungary, China, Japan, India, Australia, Brazil, Chili, Peru and the Hawaiian Islands. Its leaflets have been translated into foreign languages, and a mothers' congress is about to be formed in Japan.

Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Illinois, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Maryland, Utah and California have already organized state congresses, and many other states will soon follow the example of those which have already done such fine work.

Thirty-six states have reported the formation of mothers' club.

MEMBERSHIP.

Membership in the congress consists of mothers, and parent teacher clubs; associate members, life members and benefactors. The dues amount to 10 cents per annum for each member of mothers' clubs and parent teacher associations.

Affiliated bodies, whose work is germane to that of the congress may send delegates to the congress on the payment of \$5 annually.

Associate members pay dues of \$2 per year and are entitled to reserved seats at the congress, and notices of general meetings. The payment of \$50 will constitute the payee a life member, and \$500 a benefactor. Members of every class receive the literature published by the congress.

SOME RESULTS.

Mr. Lose, superintendent of schools in Williamsport, said concerning the mothers' and teachers' clubs which were organized there, "that it was not merely a guess, but an actual fact, that the work of the clubs had greatly advanced the interest of the schools. In one school particularly where considerable difficulty had been experienced in the matter of discipline, matters were very much improved."

Prof. W. W. Kelchuer, principal of the high school, said that "the pupils are more easily managed since their mothers have become interested in the schools and their teachers. It is true that pupils can be distinguished whose parents take an active interest in these mother-teacher meetings. The high school needs their influence just as much, if not more, than other schools."

CALIFORNIA.

The California Congress of Mother's and Child Study Circles was organized in Los Angeles in November. Mrs. W. W. Murphy was elected president and Miss Mary Leedyard, corresponding secretary. The board of council, which has promised active interest and work, is composed of Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of California University; David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford University, and the principals of the state normal schools. This congress has already thousands of members.

NEW JERSEY.

The New Jersey Congress of Mothers met in Camden in October in the High School building. Prof. E. H. Griggs was one of the speakers. He is addressing teachers institutes throughout the state, and through his good words as to the work the congress is doing in the schools, there has been an earnest desire on the part of many school principals to have parents' associations founded under the auspices of the congress. Already much benefit has been experienced in towns where they have been established

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Pennsylvania Congress of Mothers met in Pittsburg in November, and the public schools were closed one afternoon to permit the teachers to attend. A very practical, profitable afternoon was spent in a conference on "Corporation of Home and School," in which members of the congress and educators participated.

Hon. A. M. Beiter, of Philadelphia, told of the operation of the juvenile court, and Judge Buffington of Pittsburg and Mr. Montgomery, a Philadelphia probation officer, also spoke on the same subject. It was of especial interest there, as Pittsburg was about to establish a juvenile court, and was glad to hear of the work in Philadelphia.

The Twentieth Century Club gave a beautiful reception to the congress.

Mrs Frederic Schoff, who had been the president since its organization, resigned on account of her election to the presidency of the National Congress, and Mrs. Howard W. Lippincott, of Philadelphia, the first vice-president, took the place of president.

The Pennsylvania Congress is systematically working for the establishment of juvenile courts and probation officers in every county in the state. It is also doing much work in the organization of parent-teacher clubs, having sent an organizer through many towns in Pennsylvania for this purpose. Child labor is also engaging the interest of the congress.

OHIO.

The Ohio Congress met in Columbus, December 4 and 5. A most interesting program was given and Mrs. Joseph A. Jeffrey was elected president. The superintendent of schools and many of the teachers took part in the meetings. The next annual meeting will be held in Cleveland.

NEW YORK.

The New York Congress of Mothers met in New York October 29, 30 and 31. We hope in the next number to give a full account of the work in that state.

A LIBRARY FOR FOUR DOLLARS.

Four dollars is a small sum with which to supply a family for a year with the best pictures and literature; "The high-water mark of color reproduction," as Howard Pyle characterizes the exquisite color reproductions of his paintings in the December "Century"; history, current topics of vital interest, the best verse and fiction of the day.

The most striking successes of "The Century" magazine have been made in the field of history. Witness the famous "Century War Papers," Nicolay and Hay's "Life of Lincoln," etc., and it is to return to the field of historical literature this year. A striking series of illustrated articles on the "Early Campaigns of the Revolution," written by Professor Justin Harvey Smith, of Dartmouth College, will be one of the features, especially covering the picturesque march of Arnold through the Maine woods. Important articles on the "Trusts" will be printed from time to time—not attacking or defending, but simply telling the inside history of the great trusts and how they are conducted.

Richard Whiteing, the author of that popular book "No. 5 John Street," is to write one of the serials for "The Century" in 1903, "The Yellow Van," the story of an American "schoolma'am" who marries an English duke. Another serial, by the author of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," the most popular book of the year, will begin to appear in the December "Century." Papers by "Mr. Dooley," giving his unique "Opinions" on literature; new light on the lives of Edgar Allan Poe and Sir Walter Scott; richly illustrated articles on the great exchanges of the world, and the best short stories that can be procured from the leading writers—all these are coming in "The Century." Beautiful pictures in color will appear from time to time.

The pictures are richly worth framing and a place in every home. The reading means wide information, culture and rich intellectual pleasure from month to month. The bound volumes should have permanent place in every library. Big returns—all this on the small investment of four dollars.

A FEAST OF GOOD THINGS.

Professor John Bach McMaster recently wrote to the editors of "St. Nicholas": "Thank you very heartily for the pleasure and profit 'St. Nicholas' brings to my boys."

Boys—and girls—are very much alike the world over. The delight and help that "St. Nicholas" is giving to Professor McMaster's boys, and thousands of other girls and boys, it holds for every girl and boy who can understand English.

Since the first number of "St. Nicholas" was published, nearly thirty years ago, many weekly and monthly publications for children have come and gone, but "St. Nicholas" still holds its place, the unrivaled "prince of periodicals for young folks." It was never more enjoyed by its readers than now, for in addition to the usual serial stories, short articles, etc., there is a department called "The St. Nicholas League," in which the children themselves have an opportunity to take part. There are said to be nearly fifty thousand children now belonging to the League, and prizes are given out each month for the best stories, poems, drawings and photographs sent in by the young members. Any reader of "St. Nicholas" may become a member.

"St. Nicholas" announces for 1903 "The Story of King Arthur," written and illustrated by Howard Pyle, a companion story to his famous "Robin Hood," but which readers of the manuscript think surpasses that in the strength and interest of the narrative and beauty of the illustrations. Two short stories by Miss Alcott, written for her own little nieces and never before published, will soon appear in "St. Nicholas," with other stories and articles by the author of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," by Ruth McEnery Stuart, Frank R. Stockton, Clara Morris and scores of other well-known writers. "St. Nicholas" makes a specialty of papers of information, richly illustrated articles on practical subjects, like the Navy Yard, the Assay Office, etc.

The price of "St. Nicholas" is \$3 a year. The publishers announce that new subscribers who begin with January may receive the November and December numbers free, and so begin the volume and get the commencement of all the serials. The publishers are The Century Co., Union Square, New York.

CALIFORNIA.

THE California Federation has felt the reflex influence of the sixth biennial in every district of the state. Successful meetings have been held in five of the districts. That of the Sacramento or northern district being unavoidably deferred. Our president, Mrs. Kate A. Bulkley, spent the month of October in Southern California. During her stay she was the recipient of much social attention in Los Angeles, Pasadena, Riverside and Santa Ana.

At the San Diego and Los Angeles district meetings, Mrs.

Bulkley presented an admirable paper on the "Juvenile Court Bill." While this work was begun by the California Club of San Francisco, it has been endorsed by the state executive board, and named as one of two lines of work adopted for the year by the state committee of civics, of which Dr. Dorothea Moor is chairman.

The other work taken up by the state commission of civics is that of the Consumers' League, which was presented at the Pasadena meeting of the Los Angeles district, by Mrs. E. T. Pettigrew, chairman of the Los Angeles League. Mrs. Pettigrew eliminates the sentimental side of the question, and gives a clear cut, practical presentation of the subject that appeals to the reason of her hearers. The Los Angeles organization has a membership of over two hundred, many of whom are influential citizens. Numerous meetings have been held, not only by the large clubs, where displays of the white label goods have been made, but talks have been given before the Mothers' Clubs of the larger schools. A league is about to be established in Pasadena, where a lively interest has been developed through meetings held under the auspices of the Pasadena Shakespeare Club. We believe that the interest in these two issues, the Juvenile Court Bill and the Consumers' League, is due to the Los Angeles meeting of General Federation. These questions are fraught with deep significance to our state, and should appeal to all practical and philanthropic members of society.

The most recent addition to the state committees is that of History and Landmarks, Mrs. A. S. C. Forbes, chairman. The appointment of Mrs. Forbes is an admirable one, as she has been working along historical lines for some years having made a careful study of Indian crafts and folk-lore. She is also the originator of the beautiful custom, so recently made national, of strewing flowers upon the graves on Decoration Day, in memory of our sailors who have perished at sea in defence of our country.

The outline of the history and landmarks committee recommends the study of Californian history, personal, artistic, typographical, ethnological, botanic, reminiscent, biographic and documentary, scientific, industrial and educational; landmarks, missions, forts, sites, objects of local and general interest; Indians: arts, crafts, tribal relations, legends and folklore.

The committee has co-operated with the Eschscholtzia Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution in establishing a course of six lectures upon California history given by Mrs. G. T. Greenleaf, formerly of Redlands, but now of Los Angeles. The subjects of the lectures are as follows: The Unknown Land, Spain Rules All, The California Indians, The Mission Fathers, Mexico Wins, History and Fiction. These lectures were given in December and January. It is the first time such a course has been presented and it has been received with enthusiasm.

Mrs. Greenleaf is undoubtedly the most gifted speaker in the state, and has, in addition to her other gifts, a delightful voice and charming personality.

The restoration of El Camino Real, or the King's Highway, which was bought before the sixth biennial through the exhibit at the Chamber of Commerce, as well as through the program of the art committee, has been endorsed by the Los Angeles district, as well as the state committee of history and landmarks. Since the presentation of the paper on El Camino Real and the Mission Stations at the district meeting, there have been many requests from clubs asking for data, in the preparation of papers, and also requests for speakers on historical subjects.

Los Angeles has been most fortunate in the accession of women of ability. Mrs. Florence Collins Poster, who came to us two years ago from the Maine Federation, and has done such admirable work in her club department of the "Herald," has now become personally identified with Los Angeles club life, having become a member of the Ebell directorate. Another addition is Mrs. Dr. Lobingier, who was one of the effective workers in the Woman's Club of Denver, Colo.

MARY E. STILSON.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

President, Mrs. Dimies T. S. Denison, 157 West 103rd Street, New York City.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT:
MRS. ROBERT J. BURDETTE,
 "Sunnycrest," Pasadena, California.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT:
MRS. EMMA A. FOX,
 21 Bagley Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

RECORDING SECRETARY:
MRS. WM. T. COAD,
 Rapid City, So. Dakota.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY:
MISS LOUISE POPPENHEIM,
 31 Meeting St., Charleston, S. C.

TREASURER:
MRS. EMMA M. VAN VECHTEN,
 1110 Second Avenue, Cedar Rapids, Iowa

AUDITOR:
MRS. GEORGE H. NOYES,
 204 Prospect Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

GENERAL FEDERATION NOTES.



OWING to the increased number of committees appointed by the new board, the declinations, etc., it is still impossible to give a complete list. Following, however, are the reciprocity and child-labor committees complete, with the names of chairmen of the others:

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman, Mrs. Frederic Schoff, 3518 Baring street, Philadelphia. This committee is made up from those others whose work may require legislative action. The others are: Mrs. A. O. Granger, Cartersville, Ga. (child labor); Miss Myra Lloyd Dock, Harrisburg, Va. (forestry); Mrs. Ralph Frautman, New York (civics); Mrs. W. A. Johnston, Topeka, Kan. (library committee).

RECIPROCITY COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Mrs. Philip N. Moore, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. H. E. Thompson, Oakland, Cal.; Mrs. R. B. Farson, St. Charles, Ill.; Mrs. Wm. T. Coad, Rapid City, S. D.; Miss Clara D. Adams, Lynn, Mass.; Mrs. Helen M. Norton, Little Rock, Ark.

CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE.

INDUSTRIAL: Chairman, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, New York City.
 CHILD LABOR: Chairman, Miss Jane Addams, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. A. O. Granger, Cartersville, Ga.; Mrs. Florence Kelley, New York City.

PROGRAM: Chairman, Mrs. Anna D. West, Somerville, Mass.

BIENNIAL: Chairman, Mrs. George H. Noyes, Milwaukee, Wis.

FORESTRY: Chairman, Mrs. Mary E. Mumford, Philadelphia, Pa.

CIVICS: Chairman, Mrs. Ralph Trautman, New York City.

LIBRARIES: Chairman, Mrs. Charles A. Perkins, Knoxville, Tenn.

CIVIL SERVICE: Chairman, Miss Georgie A. Bacon, Worcester, Mass.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS: Mrs. Arthur C. Neville, Green Bay, Wis.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE District Federation of Women's Clubs held its annual session in the Legion of Loyal Women's Hall, Nov. 19, 1902. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Hannah B. Sperry; vice-president, Miss Frances Graham French; recording secretary, Mrs. J. L. McCreery; corresponding secretary, Miss Catherine L. Fleming; treasurer, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main; auditor, Mrs. Ellen S. Cromwell; General Federation secretary, Mrs. H. F. Guss. The new president, Mrs. Sperry, served as vice-president last year.

Reports were received from the clubs represented, showing an encouraging condition. The treasury showed a flourishing financial condition. The sessions were presided over by Mrs. Mero L. Tanner, the retiring president.

The clubs represented in the Federation are the Woman's National Press Association, Pro Re Nata, Woman Suffrage Association, Legion of Loyal Women, Women's Christian Temperance Union, Excelsior Literary Club, Washington Kindergarten Club,

Wimodaughsis, Women's Bindery Union, Aid Association for the Blind and Ladies' Union Veteran Legion.

The increase in membership has been great during 1902—7000 women are counted in this Federation. The clubs are especially active, and their power is felt in all progressive movements in the District of Columbia. The Woman's National Press Association aims "to benefit and increase the usefulness of women journalists and writers." Pro Re Nata is "for the study of Parliamentary law." The District of Columbia Woman Suffrage Association speaks for itself. The Legion of Loyal Women promotes patriotism and aids needy soldiers and sailors, as does the Union Veteran Legion. The W. C. T. U. need hardly be referred to, so great is its power for uplifting humanity. The Excelsior Literary has weekly discussions of current events. The members of the Kindergarten Club have been so in touch with the Kindergartners of other states that their work speaks for itself. Wimodaughsis (wives, mothers, daughters, sisters) aims to be helpful to women; its classes are well attended. The Woman's Bindery Union quotes a membership of 1400, and aims to maintain a uniform rate of wages, etc. The Aid Association for the Blind has placed a home over the head of the deserving blind of the District.

The officers of this Federation of Women's Clubs are very earnest, backed by a powerful membership which recognizes that in union there is strength.

NATIONAL SOCIETY NEW ENGLAND WOMEN.

 N TUESDAY, January 13, at Delmonico's, the National Society of New England Women enjoyed a pleasant afternoon. The president of the society, Mrs. J. Woolsey Shepard, presided. It was Colonial Day, and the following program was arranged by the literary committee, Miss Isabel Chapman chairman: Vocal selections by Miss Grace Hornby and Mrs. Eugene J. Grant of Brooklyn; Mrs. Charles H. Terry, vice-regent for the state of New York of the D. A. R., invited them to take a "Mayflower Pilgrimage" with her to Plymouth, Mass., to visit some historical places and the spot where landed the Pilgrims from the Mayflower; Mrs. Grace Brown Salisbury, historian of the Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter of the D. A. R. of New Haven, Conn., gave a brilliant résumé of the early colonies in a lecture on "Primitive New England"; a paper by Mrs. Alexander Cook gave the first history of one of the centers of learning, Yale University.

Organization Day, the ninth birthday of the society, occurred on January 24, when an afternoon meeting was held at Delmonico's. Guest tickets were \$1, and all birthday gifts were added to the building fund. The love of home is in the heart of every New England woman, and many of the members wish a home for the society where its friends and members can receive a good, old-fashioned New England welcome. Music and recitations, with abundant time to talk, comprised the entertainment. The reception committee were: Mrs. J. Woolsey Shepard, president; Mrs. Philip Carpenter, first vice-president, and Mrs. Fitch James Swinburne, second vice-president.

An entertainment will be given in February by the New England Juniors, the proceeds of which will be used to endow a child's bed in some hospital.

C. C.

Miss Bettie Ballinger, Galveston, is the successor to Mrs. Annie McFain Moores, and General Federation secretary for Texas.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE FEDERATION of WOMEN'S CLUBS

Honorary President, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe

President, Mrs. May Alden Ward, 281 Dartmouth St., Boston

1st Vice-President, Miss HELEN A. WHITTIER, 50 Chelmsford St., Lowell.
 2d Vice-President, Mrs. ANNA D. WEST, 18 Summit Ave., Somerville.
 3d Vice-President, Mrs. SARA T. LEIGHTON, Monmouth Sq., East Boston.
 4th Vice-President, Miss GEORGIA BACON, 39 Dean St., Worcester.

Clerk, Miss KATHERINE H. STONE, 20 Brooks St., West Medford.
 Asst. Clerk, Mrs. H. R. ALDRICH, 262 School St., Somerville.
 Cor. Secretary, Miss ETTA H. GLIDDEN, 22 Cordis St., Charlestown.
 Treasurer, Mrs. H. C. CARTER, Bellingham Ave., Chelsea.

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING.

HE monthly meeting of the executive board of the Massachusetts Federation was held on January 10, in Boston, the president in the chair. Mrs. Anna T. Bush, of Melrose, chairman of the standing committee on legislative affairs, made a very valuable and interesting report of the work of her committee in furthering the passage of legislation endorsed by the State Federation. She explained the provisions of a bill to be presented to the legislature this winter, which aims to prevent unnecessary cruelty in the practice of vivisection and to restrict the practice to such persons and places only which may be duly licensed by the state. Mrs. Bush asked the personal endorsement of the members of the board for this bill, and also permission to present it to the State Federation for endorsement at the January meeting at Watertown, both of which requests were granted.

Other standing committees reported progress on their work. The following clubs applied for admission to the Federation and were admitted by vote of the board: The Newton Ladies' Home Circle, Mrs. Ruth Jones, president, and The Camaraderie, of Cambridge, Miss Alice Spencer Geddes, president.

The state president was authorized by vote of the board to attend the annual meeting of the Woman's Clubhouse Corporation, and represent the five shares of stock held by the State Federation.

H. A. W.

QUARTERLY STATE FEDERATION MEETING, JANUARY, 1903.

History repeats itself. Seven years ago the Watertown Woman's Club entertained the Massachusetts State Federation at the last meeting, at which tickets were not required for admission. The crowd of women that attended was so great as almost completely to upset the arrangements made for their comfort. At the mid-winter meeting of the Federation, Wednesday, January 14, which was again held at Watertown by invitation of the Watertown Woman's Club, although the custodians rigorously exacted tickets from all who came, the fine old Unitarian Church in which the convention was held, was packed to the doors for the morning session. In the afternoon it was more than packed. There was not even standing room. Chairs were placed in every possible niche. Footstools were brought into requisition. The reporters' tables were used for seats. It was a great compliment to Professor Edward Howard Griggs that this crowded gathering was very largely due to the desire to hear his uplifting message. At the same time it should be said that the loyal and abiding interests of the Federation can always be counted upon for an inspiring attendance at any of its meetings, and that the reputation of the other speakers at Watertown was sufficient to draw large numbers of club women even without the magic of Professor Grigg's presence.

The old fashioned mahogany pulpit behind which sat Mrs. May Alden Ward, president of the Massachusetts State Federation, the speakers, and others, was decorated in green and pink, asparagus, ferns, carnations and ribbons producing the effect, a white dove perched upon the pulpit symbolizing, perhaps, the peaceful methods of the Federation.

The program follows.

Organ recital, Miss Laura Henry.

Welcome, Miss M. Caroline Wilson, president Watertown Woman's Club.

Response, Mrs. May Alden Ward, president Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Solo, Miss Annie L. Ceiley.

Address—"Present Rapid Growth of Child Labor in the United States," Mrs. Florence Kelley.

Address—"Industrial Conditions in Boston," Mr. Robert Woods.

Discussion—Presentation of new clubs: Outlook Club, Faston; Etaero Club, Attleboro; Woman's Club, Wilmington, Greater Boston's Women's Auxiliary to the National Association of Railway Postal Clerks; Ladies' Home Circle, Allston; Camaraderie, Cambridge.

Organ recital, Miss Laura Henry.

Songs by the club quartette, Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Stockin, Miss Richardson, Miss Ceiley.

Paper—"State Care of its Wards," Miss Elizabeth C. Putnam.

Address—"Education for the Art of Life," Professor Edward Howard Griggs.

RAPID GROWTH OF CHILD LABOR.

The first speaker, Mrs. Kelley of New York, who, as corresponding secretary of the Consumers' League and as a student all her life of industrial conditions, is in a position to know whereof she speaks, presented a brief and convincing plea for the children

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in labor occupations. She said in effect: There is great ground for hope for the children because the women of the so-called intelligent classes have begun to take the interest in their cause that the working men of thirty years ago took in it, when they succeeded, absolutely without help, in getting a bureau of labor statistics established in Massachusetts. This may have been done partly from a selfish motive since the employment of children in the textile industries pressed down the wages of men. It was urged that if children were taken out of the mills the adults would earn enough to care for the children without their wage. In the first excellent labor report of Commissioner Carroll D. Wright it was shown that the argument had been corroborated by actual facts. Other states haltingly followed the example of Massachusetts until there are now some thirty bureaus of labor statistics, and twenty states have factory inspectors. In this connection it is not altogether creditable that the work of women has been not so much for the children as to have women inspectors appointed. In Pennsylvania in 1899, when the working men had a bill before the Legislature asking for the appointment of factory inspectors, the only aid received from women was the presence of two prominent women suffragists to ask to ask that if the bill was passed half the inspectors should be women. The passage of the bill was due to the work of the Knights of Labor.

Much the same thing has been true of all states of the Union. We have allowed not very wise men to draft laws, the enforcement of which has been put in the hands of incompetent, often corrupt, men. Massachusetts alone has a civil service law, backed by a public sentiment strong enough to insure its enforcement.

In Massachusetts alone child labor is not increasing, and this is the only one of the great manufacturing states of which this can be said. But here the children do flock into street occupations which are not protected, and the same is true of other states.

The indifference of women to the employment of child labor may be excused by them on the plea of a want of power, because they cannot vote. But they have the power to encourage those employers who have their work done by adults, and of discouraging those who employ children. Massachusetts corporations, feeling the competition of other states where child labor is not protected, are tempted to move. The same is true of New York manufacturers. A large New York firm lately asked the Consumers' League label for goods made from cloth woven by children in the cotton mills of Georgia, to which state the firm had lately removed. These children would not be carried into the mills by great New York firms if women would discriminate against corporations employing children of six to make their goods.

Women again waited for labor to raise the hue and cry regarding children in Southern cotton mills, and it was only after the American Federation of Labor had sent an English woman throughout the South to find out the state of affairs that the cause of the children was taken up.

Mrs. Kelley gave statistics of illiteracy in the South, with some statements as to the relative rank of the different states of the Union in this respect. The states with fewest large manufacturing interests have made greatest strides in the percentage of children able to read and write. In New York illiteracy is increasing because the interests of the children have not been properly protected. Now there are companies of volunteer workers who, roused by what those of the University Settlements have seen in the homes of the working people of New York, are making a careful investigation of conditions in that city. They find that there is, a very large body of boys of 15 years or under (the night messengers), who work all night, with insufficient sleep by day, who go into places we should die of shame to have our own children enter who are losing school, are having the disadvantages of street training, as a rule are dishonest from the temptations of their life. A resident settlement worker who has lived with the boys of New York, and has photographed them sleeping under stairways and on gratings, finds all the little newsboys professional beggars. Of the children entering the New York reformatories sixty out of one hundred have been engaged in street occupations. It would be the best thing for these boys and their families if their occupations could be swept out of existence the first of next January. Statistics show that the number of children in manufactories is not increasing in the East, but we have no means of knowing how many are in commerce or trade.

In the Western states the number is largely increased. In Illinois it has more than doubled in the last ten years and increased 35 per cent in 1901. Massachusetts has dealt effectively with the problem only since last September, when the law compelling children of 14 or under to attend school, or children over 14 and under 19 working in the factories, to attend night schools went into effect.

In the meantime what are Massachusetts women going to do about the children outside the state who make the goods Massachusetts dealers sell and Massachusetts women wear? Children braid straw, weave ribbons and velvet, make almost every article of the textile industry except the heaviest cloths, make hosiery and knit goods, work in shoe factories. As inspector of factories in Illinois, Mrs. Kelley had reached the conclusion that there were only two things that women wear that are not made by children; they do not grind lenses of eye-glasses, and they do not make jewelry. There are a few manufacturers who do not employ children. Two such in New York have failed for lack of support from the public. Massachusetts cannot legislate to keep out goods made under unfair conditions. It is therefore left to the intelligence and conscience of women to patronize the fair employers. Unless we do, we shall still have incompetent inspectors and greedy parents selling the labor of the children. We shall still have a premium on the removal of the cotton mills to the South. Unless the con-

science of the intelligent women of Massachusetts awaken as did the workingmen of thirty years ago, we shall have the children still in the mills.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN BOSTON.

Mr. Robert A. Woods, the second speaker, is the head of South End house and the most prominent settlement worker and authority in Boston.

His fine address on industrial conditions in Boston was so full of practical suggestions for club work, that at the close, a request came from the floor that he should summarize the points which he had emphasized. This summary will be found suggestive to club workers in other states.

Mr. Woods suggested that each club should inquire into the wisest system for dealing with the tramp problem. This problem can and must be solved. Every town in the state must have a place where tramps can work for their meals and lodging. Every householder must then make it a matter of conscience to send to this place every man begging at her door. A system of this kind will put town after town, and gradually the whole state, on the tramp's black list. The Woman's Club should see to it that each town shall provide such a work test for tramps, and then in order to make the system a success, should advertise throughout that town as persistently as if it were a manufacturer of Uneeda biscuit, that there is such a place and that it is the duty of householders to refrain from giving help at the door.

Another suggestion was that the mistakes of organized labor should be met not by wholesale condemnation, but by concrete and unmistakable effort to encourage all that is right and just in trade union policy, it being now admitted that organization among working men and women is essential to the protection of their wage standard.

A third point was to mitigate the evils of great tenement house populations. The odds are all against the growth of children into healthy and moral manhood and womanhood. The work of providing public baths, gymnasiums and playgrounds should especially appeal to women's clubs.

In speaking of the importance of definite industrial training for boys and girls and of helping to actually launch boys and girls in remunerative work after they are trained, Mr. Woods made a very practical suggestion to the clubs in asking whether it might not be possible for many of the clubs to provide a scholarship by means of which a specially bright boy or girl, who otherwise would be obliged to go to work after graduating from the grammar school, could be sent on through the secondary stage of his education. In this way something might be done to diminish the great waste of ability among the children of the working classes, which, from a business point of view, is a public disgrace and danger, for the productive capacity of a people is the prime source of its wealth.

Mr. Woods also made a plea for the assistance of the clubs in efforts to overcome the effects of the social cleavage between the employing and the employed classes, which is intensified in Boston and all large cities by all the inherited racial and religious prejudices of European history. Industrial conflicts and political corruption are most encouraged by this state of things. The Woman's Club may be made an important means of cutting off these special incitements to class prejudice.

The last address of the morning was a greeting, with a tribute to reciprocity among clubs and club women, from a guest of the Federation, Mrs. Lydia P. Williams, of Minneapolis, ex-president of the Minnesota State Federation, and a director of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Williams is as eloquent and high-minded a speaker as Professor Griggs himself, and her words charmed her hearers completely.

A handsome collation was served at intermission in the town hall.

THE STATE'S CARE OF ITS WARDS.

The first speaker of the afternoon, Miss Elizabeth C. Putnam of Boston, gave a valuable paper on "The State's Care of its Wards."

Miss Putnam's many years of work on the board of trustees of the state reform schools qualify her to speak with authority on this subject and to make wise suggestions to Massachusetts club women as to how they might assist this important work of the state. She spoke in part as follows:

Your committee had asked me to give you, first of all, a brief sketch of state care of dependent and delinquent children for this half century in Massachusetts. In the year 1845, when our factories had begun to attract unskilled as well as skilled labor from across the sea, and when the potato famine in Ireland had driven many emigrants to our seaports, three great, wooden barrack-like state almshouses had been built, one at Tewksbury, one at Monson and one at Bridgewater, to shelter those who had fallen ill or had become otherwise helpless. About this time, in England, Charles Dickens was unearthing the grievances of workhouse children bound out to hard masters and mistresses, and Lord Shaftesbury was urging certain very unpopular bills in behalf of children employed in factories, mines, collieries and as chimney-sweeps.

Very different was the plan of the state of Massachusetts for her young wards. Doubtless there were occasional abuses of the apprenticeship system here, as everywhere else, by irresponsible masters, but there is no evidence that child labor was traded off by the state or common school education deliberately neglected. The American theory of government is to allow liberty wherever liberty has not been forfeited, and to make responsible citizens of all who are not so dangerous or so defective in intellect as to be withdrawn from active life and held in penal or charitable institutions. To receive young law-breakers and to prepare as many of them as possible to become responsible citizens, the State Reform School for boys, with its generous endowment from Hon. Theodore Lyman, whose name it now bears, was established in 1848, in the town of Westboro, and in 1856 a similar school for girls was established at Lancaster. In 1863, the Board of State Charities was organized in the interest of order and economy.

At this juncture there came into the field Dr. Samuel G. Howe,

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a man who had fought for liberty in Greece, and, in the same spirit, had formed plans for freeing the blind and the deaf from their trammels by educating their powers, so that they might not be debarred from taking part in the life of the community. Easily a leader on the Board of State Charities, Dr. Howe recommended a policy which met with very slow acceptance, but which, within a period of thirty years, we shall find to have resulted as Dr. Howe had hoped, in there being a smaller portion of able-bodied, able-minded persons within institutions, and better care of those outside of institutions.

It always comes back to the man behind the gun. A few years later there came another man of mark much needed for carrying out this policy of liberty for the young, Colonel Gardiner Tufts, of Lynn. Appointed by successive governors from 1869 to 1879, Colonel Tufts worked out, in addition to visiting all children in the state's care, a system of attendance at trials of all juvenile offenders and of probation for such in the custody of the Board of State Charities, with the proviso that if they should prove unmanageable they might be placed in the Westboro or Lancaster schools, a system which was pronounced by experts in England to be the best system known.

When the visiting agency had been abolished and its work made a department of the newly-organized Central Board, in June of 1879, Mrs. Clara T. Leonard was made a member of this board under its title of the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, while Mrs. Adelaide Calkins, of Newton, and Mrs. Anne B. Richardson, of Lowell, after valuable experience as advisers, were made active members of the board of trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools. Their names are mentioned because they were pioneers in the work. A few months later, at the suggestion of Mr. S. C. Wrightington, fifty volunteer local visitors, women, were appointed by the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity.

In 1894 when the value of boarding out for children under ten years of age had been tested and approved, the trustees begged the Legislature to take the barrack-like buildings of the state primary school for the proposed epileptic hospital and their suggestion was adopted. Massachusetts has now no large state institution for her dependent children. Nearly all the children up to 12 years and some 13 years of age are boarded out in private families until able to earn their own living, and are visited and cared for by the State Board of Charity in whose custody they are. The Lyman and industrial schools have adopted a similar plan for their younger girls and boys.

We now have to note the progress, even within these two schools, towards greater liberty of the individual and more intelligent training for life outside. In place of one great congregate school, we find eight separate households at the boys' school at Westboro, and a separate branch at Berlin for the little boys of 13 years or under. In place of yards enclosed by high walls, the boys now play baseball and football in their open fields and go to and from a central schoolhouse. In place of the old-fashioned uniform which I remember as distinguishing asylum "orphans" in our city, and which made the girls from Lancaster noticeable in the streets by their little red and black checked shawls, has come the avoidance of such class distinctions, and the training of the girls to cut and make most of their own clothes with reasonable regard to prevailing customs. And when earning their living, instead of being visited by agents who attended all the court cases and visited all the boys, we find the girls assigned as a rule to local visitors, who are able to extend to them many little kindnesses and to save them from many dangers known only to residents of the place.

More than half the girls committed this year to the Lancaster school, all under 17 years of age, had come on complaint of parents or guardians, which signifies that someone was interested to remove them from danger in season. Often it is the parents who deserve to be arraigned before the court for their neglect of their daughter at the age when she needs both restraint and encouragement.

Mrs. L. L. Brackett, in 1885, took charge of the State Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster, the first woman who had ever been appointed superintendent. She brought from Maine the plain living and high thinking, the habit of making all labor worthy, and ambition to induce each girl to work up to the best of which each was capable. To make soft soap, to paint walls, to contrive a well-cut dress at modest cost; these were new arts to most of the girls; many of whom had worked in factories; some of whom had

never before used a thimble or a pair of knitting needles. It is a serious responsibility, at the best, to take charge of other people's children. Let no one attempt to deal with girls during their physical, mental and moral development, without a generous stock of patience, an enthusiasm for humanity and a fund of energy.

Such, in the main, is the history of the development of Massachusetts care for her state minor wards. Let us consider the ways in which the community may co-operate with the state to benefit these young people, to save unnecessary outlay of public tax money, and to make the state work more effective.

First—There should be preventive work by the community in order to reduce the number of its unmanageable boys and girls.

Second—There must be curative and educational training by the state for those who are temporarily unfit to be placed in a family or attend public school with other children.

Third—There must come, in due time, the "letting go" by the state and the receiving again by the community in cordial co-operation with the state.

Might not there be some neighborly care of the physical condition of the children of the needy? Doubtless this would be attended with difficulties, as in the case of the visitor who wanted to examine the lame arm of a little foreigner, when the older sister screamed: "Oh, don't, she's all sewed up for the winter!"

But there is a limit to preventive work; a point at which, for instance, it becomes the duty of a community to have a child, especially a girl, removed from evil companionship as from a contagious disease. Coercion is in such cases, we believe, fully justified, because we often find the mature woman regretting her past folly or filled with gratitude for having been checked in season. When the time comes for letting go again from mild restraint into comparative liberty—then your active co-operation is again in demand. The standard of care, protection and hospitality toward the young stranger within your gates needs to be raised.

When all women do their best to lend a charm to goodness, when all men-resolve to protect all girls and women, then will there be such co-operation with the work the state is now trying to accomplish in one little corner, as to make state charities and these schools unnecessary.

EDUCATION FOR THE ART OF LIFE.

The address by Professor Griggs closed the literary exercises of the day. He said in part:

The great need of today in every aspect of our culture is the welding of education and life more closely together. The great need is to bring our educational system and practice into the most intimate relations with the larger human world. Life without education is barren; education without life is devitalized. The most promising sign of the age is that we are able to unify life and education. It is still true that in certain communities educational forces that should co-operate are at variance. There is need to bring together forces that make for culture. The church, the public school, the private school and the home, and all people interested in the highest aims of life, must co-operate if we are to solve the problem that is before us today.

We are conscious of a great awakening in our country, a new education in the past twenty years, not due to any one philosopher or school of philosophers but gained from many sources. The educational movement of the present time gets its significance from the fact that it is an expression of an awakening far deeper than itself. It is of value as the expression of an awakening of modern life. In religion the same tendency is evident. We find a growing willingness to put aside differences of intellectual opinion, and to unite on those deep principles which make possible good living, to carry the highest ideals into life. We find an increasing demand for social and industrial justice. We find in the fine arts an expression of this modern spirit. A new humanity, a new sense of brotherhood, a new and larger social ideal is present in all the modern world. This movement is so widespread that we are justified in speaking of it as a new humanistic awakening.

In this situation there is need of new interpretative ideas. The first of these is the conception of human life as everywhere personal, of the individual as a unit of the great human world, an apprehension of the meaning of humanity gathered up in every human being, a new reverence for the human spirit. To try to make humanity better is to try to make the individual people

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better. If one human being go absolutely to ruin it is a kind of ruin of the universe. We are learning that today.

The second idea present in this intellectual and moral awakening is of human life as everywhere positive and not negative; to be realized in affirmative action, not in abrogation of opportunity. We are learning increasingly that the noblest life must be in the world, that it must desert no little duty for the sake of some vague dream. We are learning that the only way in which we can build a positive moral character is by affirming the best, not by struggling everlastingly with the shadows of evil. We can conquer evil not by closing the windows of the soul, but by opening them to the sunshine of God's truth. The whole problem of human nature is how to conquer evil by good, not merely to escape, as Ulysses, the sirens, but to conquer with active sweetness, as Orpheus with his lyre.

The third conception in this awakening is still more significant. It is the thought that is constant in the teaching of Browning, and from the beginning to the end of Goethe. It is the thought of life as everywhere a growth process, ending in no finished product, in no perfection beyond which there is no higher. We are alive so long as we are growing; when we stop growing we ought to be buried. Life means growth in life, and only as we go on do we live. The world is only saved while we are saving it. Any problem is solved only while we are solving it. Leave things alone and they get bad. Leave any problem alone and it grows worse. Buddhism has been called organized weariness, which is not quite fair to Buddhism, but after three weeks of the rest and peace of Nirvana almost anyone would find the human world with its problems of work more attractive.

These three great conceptions present in the awakening of the modern spirit mean that in all human living is a certain element of experiment. If you wait until you know all about the laws of life before you find your work you will die without finding it. Many of the saddest lives, many of the most hopeless tragedies are those that come from not daring to live. Amiel's diary shows that he dared never take a step in advance; when opportunity offered, when a friendship opened to him he nipped it in the bud for fear of what might happen. This is a way of living safely; for it is never safe to be alive; the wider the hold on great human things, the less safe life is.

This means that human living can never be reduced to a science. It is always a matter of art. Art is infinitely discouraging, because achievement is but a vantage ground from which we look on. On the other hand, because you can grow eternally art is encouraging. Science can be taught, but art can only be learned. The best teacher of art cannot give over the subject matter of his art to the student.

It is only the mother of one child who imagines that you can lay down rules for the education of all children. There are certain great principles that can be laid down in education. The art of teaching itself can be learned only in practice, and one must always deal with a new personality in new ways. So it is with the art of living. There may be a science of ethics; we can lay down certain principles as true of human life everywhere, but laying down these principles does not solve the problem of living for us. Each is a concrete problem for each individual.

We are to educate our children and ourselves for this art of human living. Must not the full appreciation of that fact lead to a still more deep and far-reaching transformation of education than that which we have seen in the last quarter of the century? We have gone far, but we have not yet begun to live.

There can be no adequate education for the art of life that does not guarantee every human being time and opportunity for that quiet soul growth which is characteristic of all great development of the human spirit.

The exploitation of child labor in the interest of commerce is not only killing the goose that lays the golden eggs, by degrading the human labor that goes on constructing wealth for us, is not only commercially disadvantageous to the state, but it is still more a criminal thing to deprive childhood of its right to soul development.

We want healthful, beautiful, human life awakened in children. The real teacher is the one who can inspire the pupil, not measure him, to books.

We do not want to trim down individuals to fit into a certain path in life. In the old colleges and universities we sought to train three men—no women at all—to be doctors, lawyers or clergymen; and all who could not fit into one or the other of these three holes, had to become school teachers. The aim of the modern college and university is to take any man or woman and train him individually, to help in drawing him out toward the largest social and human effectiveness that can come through his talents. The wisest teacher is the one who makes himself unnecessary to his students,

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While Professor Griggs was speaking, an overflow meeting was being held in the chapel adjacent, addressed by Mrs. Williams, of Minnesota, who kindly consented to interest in her breezy and sympathetic manner, those who felt unable to stand in the church aisles through the afternoon.

At the close of the regular program Mrs. Spaulding, of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, made a brief but urgent plea for co-operation from club women in the work of reading to the blind who are in destitute circumstances.

Mrs. Anna T. Bush, chairman of the Federation Committee on Legislative Affairs, read a bill for the further prevention of cruelty to animals, and explained its provisions, which specify certain humane methods which shall prevail when vivisection is performed. The bill also limits the practice of vivisections to such persons and places as shall be properly licensed and inspected by the state authorities. The Federation voted unanimously to endorse this bill which is now before the Legislature. The meeting was then adjourned.

DORA M. GOODWIN.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE seventh annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Federation was held in Titusville, a small city tucked away in the northwestern, mountainous oil regions, October 14, 15 and 16.

A meeting so great a distance from Philadelphia resulted in a small Eastern representation which was more than counterbalanced, however, by the eager enthusiasm and numbers of the delegations from Pittsburg, Erie and vicinity. The executive board met on Tuesday, the 14th, at 2 P. M., preceding the "Council of Club Presidents," an open meeting ably presided over by Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, of Carlisle. Under the general head of "Clubs' Best Methods of Effecting Reforms" were discussed reforms municipal, educational, philanthropic and in the club.

The first head embraced the questions of cleaner streets, the spitting nuisance, the curfew law and the creating and maintaining of public sentiment. From one public playground in the congested foreign district of Pittsburg, has grown fourteen playgrounds and one vacation park—the result of intelligent effort on the part of club women. Considerable amusement was aroused by the state-

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ment of a well-known thinker, discussing the problem of cleaner highways and byways—that absolutely nothing can be done in the matter of clean streets until we have "a perfectly non-partisan police force for the enforcement of statutes" with the board of health as the objective point of attack. Such a utopian scheme of politics is wrapped in the haze of futurity and quite beyond any existing hope or plan of reform. The general training of children in home and school was thought to form a more feasible future outlook for better sanitation along this line.

Under education was discussed existing kindergarten systems, Leagues of Good Citizenship, home and traveling libraries and their establishment, conduct and equipment.

The first speaker to discuss the philanthropic side in reform dwelt upon the value of police matrons to inquire into the life and habits of degenerate women and homeless children—many interesting issues were touched upon in the open discussion which followed dealing with hospital work, mission schools, travelers' aid societies.

The last topic of the session, club standards, was humorously summed up by Miss Jane Campbell, Philadelphia, who said among other things that if lofty language constitutions count for anything, club standards need no improving. One club exists for "the improvement of its members and the practical consideration of the important questions that grow out of the relations of the individual to society." Still another has for its purpose "the higher civilization of humanity." Continuing, Miss Campbell said that club standards aim at the highest, and the great question now is whether they carry with them an obligation and attain the degree of excellence for which they are supposed to stand.

The delegates and visiting club women were given a splendid opportunity to realize the value of attrition at the delightful reception given on Tuesday evening by the woman's club of Titusville, where gracious kindly welcome, the renewal of old Federation friendships and the forming of new ties added not a little to the pleasure of the evening. The convention was called to order promptly at 9:30 A.M., on the morning of Wednesday the 15th by the president, Mrs. Ellis Lewis Campbell. Mrs. Samuel Semple of Titusville delivered the opening invocation and Mrs. J. A. Cadwallader in a telling address welcomed the Federation on behalf of the Woman's Club. The remainder of the session was devoted to the minutes of the secretary, Miss Mary Knox Garvin, and reports of state and local officers.

The first, second and third vice-presidents, Miss Kate C. MacKnight, Allegheny, Mrs. Richard Platt of Carlisle, Mrs. Taylor Scarlett, Kennett Square, reported respectively for the Western, Center and Eastern districts into which the state is divided, and fraternal greetings from kindred organizations were read. An interesting trolley ride among the oil wells of this region and through the hills round about Titusville, followed by a luncheon, mostly pleasantly filled in the time until the afternoon call to order.

The session opened with reports from clubs on the year's progress. A forestry conference followed, dealing in a comprehensive manner with everything accomplished along this line. This subject has attracted much attention throughout the state and the reports of the sub-chairmen were full of interest. Discussion was

opened by a paper prepared by Mrs. J. T. Rothrock (wife of the state forestry commissioner) who called attention to the ruthless slaughter of splendid trees which goes on continually with little if any new planting. There are still, however, extensive preserves in the state—Pike county contains 50,000 acres of most beautiful woodland, which is as yet immune, and some actual work has been begun toward caring for and preserving it. Following which it was resolved "That the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women, through its executive board, petition the Legislature at its next session to pass a law making an appropriation to establish a school of forestry." Thus the first step in this work has been given the initiative by Pennsylvania women.

The closing topic of the afternoon program was libraries and reports were received from the three sub-chairmen relative to their establishment and maintenance. Miss Isabel Ely Lord, librarian of Bryn Mawr College, and an officer in the Keystone State Library Association, opened the discussion with one of the most comprehensive addresses of the session, dealing with the work of library extension in Pennsylvania. Following the address it was resolved "That the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women pledges support to the Keystone State Library Association and stands ready to do all in its power to secure appropriation for the free library commission when the time is propitious."

At the evening session a delightful musical program was rendered in addition to which Miss Marie Shedlock, of London, gave a charming talk on "The Fun and Philosophy of Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales."

The morning session of Thursday was devoted to the election by the delegates of the nominating committee to make out a ticket for the eighth annual meeting. Election resulted as follows:

Chairman pro tem, Mrs. George F. Baer, Reading. Alternate Mrs. Lyman D. Gilbert, Harrisburg.

Mrs. Luckie, Chester, and Mrs. H. L. Roberts, Ardmore, Eastern district; with Mrs. C. B. Stillwell, Wayne, and Mrs. W. P. Hesser, Reading, as alternates.

Central district: Mrs. O. B. Lake, Williamsport; Mrs. E. G. Walloner, Harrisburg. Alternates, Mrs. H. A. McKillip, Bloomberg; Mrs. Nevin Pomeroy, Chambersburg.

Western district: Mrs. Wm. F. Abel, Pittsburgh; Miss Julia Perkins, Erie. Alternates, Mrs. S. G. Hamsher, Bradford; Mrs. J. J. Covert, Pittsburgh.

Club reports, unfinished business and the interesting account of the G. F. W. C. biennial in Los Angeles by the working delegate, Mrs. C. B. Stilwell, Wayne, closed the morning session.

The afternoon program was devoted to civics and education. Miss Kate C. MacKnight, first vice-president, presiding over the former conference. Sub-chairman reports embraced civic results in placing women on local school boards, establishment of juvenile courts, civil service reform, and in assisting in a practical and material way in furthering the principles of civic betterment.

Discussion was opened by the chairman, who introduced sub-reports from Pittsburg clubs of special civic activity, viz, vacation schools and playgrounds, public baths, tenement reform, the smoke nuisance, curfew law, etc. It is to be regretted that space forbids more than the mention of these reports.

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The educational conference reported on the conditions of schools in the several districts of the state, and the successful system for small savings instituted by the women of Carlisle and in successful operation in its schools. Following discussion on the various means of promoting educational facilities throughout the state the report of the committee on resolutions was heard, and with the singing of the national hymn the seventh annual meeting was adjourned, to meet in Carlisle in October, 1903.

Not the least interesting features of the week were the receptions given by the entertaining club to the visiting delegates, the dinners, luncheons, and small entertainments by the hospitable folk of Titusville, which admirably serve to bring the stranger delegates together for social intercourse and mutual exchange of thought.

These club women all over Pennsylvania are achieving a great work in arousing public interest, and are establishing on a firm basis a high standard of thought, morality and disinterested zeal which can but tend toward better things in the lives of those who are to follow, for "every human action gains in honor, in grace, in all true magnificence, by its regard for things that are to come."

MARY KNOX GARVIN,
Secretary, S. B. D. W.

INDIANA.

THE third annual convention of the Indiana Federation of Women's Clubs was held at Greencastle, Oct. 15, 16 and 17, 1902.

The Federation was just two and a half years old, having been founded in the March previous to its first convention. The president's report showed thirty-eight clubs and eleven hundred members. The first year's growth was phenomenal, advancing from six clubs to thirty; and the second year showed a good average increase, eight clubs.

The convention was divided into business, social, music, art, sociological and literary meetings, all attended by the whole convention body. The strictly social feature was a handsome reception at "Northview," the home of Mrs. Ridpath, widow of the historian. Thursday morning, the clubs of Greencastle, the mayor and the president of DePauw University welcomed the delegates and visitors. Mrs. Rose Budd Stewart, one of the founders of the Federation, responded. The president, Mrs. Jane McM. Smith, of South Bend, read her address on the work of the Federation up to the present time. Mrs. Smith was completing her second term as



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Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, First Vice President of the General Federation, says:

"You are certainly promising to do the Club Movement a service in gathering and setting forth facts of this most potent factor in the world's progress and woman's evolution, a factor that is not always recognized or fully understood even by the women themselves."

Miss Louisa B. Poppenheim, Corresponding Secretary of the General Federation, says:

"I am very much interested in your new department and enjoyed your last issue."

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president. The reports of officers and clubs followed. The reports of clubs were especially valuable in showing better organization and system in all branches of study and especial interest in the condition and prospects of humanity.

At the next meeting, Mrs. Denison of New York, president of the General Federation, gave an informal address on the actual achievements of some clubs. The remainder of the afternoon was given to art, including an address and a pleasing exhibit of the work of the Indiana School of Painters.

Thursday evening was given to humanitarian problems. Mrs. Denison read a careful, logical and interesting paper on woman's clubs as social factors. Amos W. Butler, secretary of the Indiana Board of Charities, spoke on philanthropic legislation, showing the approaching session of the Indiana Legislature should separate the girls' reform school from the women's prison, and provide a village for the segregation and proper employment of epileptics. Mrs. J. M. Parker, engaged by the Progress Club of South Bend to organize charities there, spoke on the division of labor and consequent economizing of force among charitable societies. Miss Mary M. Moody and Mrs. Claire A. Walker of Indianapolis, Senator W. H. Johnston and Representative Jackson Boyd followed with short speeches. The bill for the extension of manual training schools and for the separation of the girls' reform school and woman's prison were formally endorsed by the convention, and the committee on legislation instructed to work for the passage of such laws.

Friday morning was given to business. On Friday afternoon a concert was given by the faculty of the De Pauw School of Music in the large university hall. To this succeeded reports from the standing committees and from the biennial convention. Friday evening, an audience of more than a thousand persons listened to an interesting program in the university, consisting of an address by Dr. De Motte, the noted lecturer, on "The Civic Duty Club," and a literary and musical interpretation of Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," arranged by Mrs. J. P. D. John of Greencastle.

The president elected this year is Miss Minetta Theodora Taylor, known as a linguist, author and lecturer. The Federation secretary is Mrs. D. L. Anderson, Greencastle. The standing committees and chairmen are as follows: Philanthropy, Mrs. Elizabeth G. Kettring, South Bend; legislation, Mrs. Alice N. Mumment, Goshen; education, Mrs. Alice C. Vallette, Goshen; year book and revision of by-laws, Mrs. Rose Budd Stewart, Muncie program, Mrs. Claire Florer Lammers, Greencastle; reciprocity Mrs. Eva O'Hair, Greencastle; badge, Mrs. Annie Shetterley Miller, South Bend.

ILLINOIS.

THE executive board of the State Federation was entertained during a business session, January 9, by the Chicago Business Woman's Club in their club home. This club has unusual advantages to offer to its members; and wishing to give women in the state who are not regularly in business an opportunity to enjoy them, have created an associate membership which carries with it all the privileges except voting and holding office. With its reading room, gymnasium, café, private dining and sleeping rooms, it is a most desirable stopping place for women from out

of town. Several of the members have apartments in the house, among them Miss Mary Bartelme, the club's president.

The business of the state executive board was to arrange for the publishing of the Federation year book for 1903 and 1904.

Among reports given by chairman of committees the one by Mr. Van Der Vaart for the industrial committee was most important, presenting as it did the possibility of the defeat of the new "Child Labor Bill" in the state, if there is any lack in faithful earnest work for its passage by the present Legislature. All citizens who have arrived at the point of realizing their personal responsibility for the crime against society which every hour is being perpetrated through child labor must do all that can be done to create a sentiment so strong against it that members of the Legislature can not fail to be influenced. Illinois is strengthened and encouraged in this particular work through the action other states have taken.

The industrial committee are to receive substantial assistance from the clubs. A fund is to be raised for their use through the combined efforts of the district vice-presidents, who are to secure voluntary contributions from clubs and individuals in their districts. This emphasizes the increasing importance of the office of district vice-president in expediting state work.

Much interest is being taken in all bills endorsed by the Federation, and speakers are in demand. Mrs. Bacon, state president, has spoken before several clubs, and will attend a reception given for her on January 13 by the Evanston Woman's Club.

Mrs. Sherwood, chairman of the art committee, urged the district vice-presidents to make known more generally the value of the traveling art galleries for use in the study of art in the clubs and art classes. She stated that the demand for them had come largely from the Chicago and suburban clubs.

In addition to the galleries reported last year they have added two very important ones. The first contains thirty-three original water colors loaned by prominent artists, and twenty-two original etchings loaned by Mr. Rouiller.

The second one is divided into two divisions and illustrates art as applied to the home; either one is sufficient for an interesting club afternoon. The first division contains pottery, glass, mosaics and tiles. The second consists of a portfolio of wall papers, color schemes for each room, textiles and rugs. There are also the five galleries on the following subjects: Architecture, French art, sculpture, technique, Dutch art. The last named gallery was the gift of the Klio Association to the committee. The others have been secured by contributions from the clubs of the state. The only expense to clubs wishing to use them is the express one way. The committee respond gladly to any requests made by clubs in the State Federation. A certain number of books are packed in the case with each gallery for especial study and better understanding of the subject matter and the pictures. Most glowing reports come from the clubs where the galleries have been used, showing the appreciation of isolated, earnest students who for the first time had the opportunity of seeing reproductions of the best the world affords. The committee have published a booklet containing an outline for study on many art subjects and bibliography for them.

The chairman has received letters from other states inquiring if the galleries could be sent to them, which shows the need of such assistance to clubs in those states. This committee have taken for their text to work from a thought that Mrs. Martin Sherman, of Wisconsin, so beautifully expressed in the paper she read at the art session of the Federation last October. It contains so much for serious reflection that it should be given. It is this: "The magic touch of beauty is upon us, every one. From the farthest hamlet, to the poor in city slum, burdened souls are looking up and asking to have their eyes unsealed that they may see the glorious one whose touch they have felt if ever so lightly." The work of the committee is meant to be along helpful lines which

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will develop the individual so there may be greater realization and enjoyment of beauty near at hand. Mrs. Sherwood has stated their ideas very clearly in the following manner: "Education if it means anything is the quickening of the powers that enable us to live—ideally and practically, morally and mentally—or that gives us the capacity to enjoy and expand this life. And art, even in its simplest form, tends to these ends. We are astonished when the fact is brought home to us that we are being cheated out of our best life, and that there is a world about us which our eyes have not been trained to see; that there is a heaven near us from childhood, and that under normal conditions of civilized living we can increase our power for enjoyment in this world a hundredfold. It is the artist's mission to reveal to us this hidden world. Beauty is one of the surest antidotes to sorrow."

MINNIE A. WATKINS.

TEXAS.

THE Texas Federation of Woman's Clubs was in annual session at Beaumont in November. This was the sixth time the women of Texas had held their Federation, and those who were in Waco for the charter session and had seen this energetic, harmonious body grow from 18 clubs to 175 clubs; from 200 women to 4000 women; from no definite purpose to the powerful influence which has accomplished much, and which has much more to do, might well feel proud of their connection. Therefore, to the charter members, the Beaumont meet became one of personal pride. When these women heard that their influence had extended the libraries from six to fifty-six; that the girls of the state had a \$75,000 dormitory at the State University under erection; the plans for an industrial school accepted; a school of medicines and pharmacy, a gift; when these pioneer women in the Federation knew that they had been a part of the force which had sent the best reproductions of art and the best in literature, with book and magazine; when these women summed up the accomplishment of the Federation in only its formative five years of existence, no wonder they were touched with the feeling of personal pride that this has been a part of their own work.

The Texas Federation has had three presidents, Mrs. Edward Rotan of Waco, whose interest, whose careful supervision and whose remarkable executive ability is known as the president of the formative period, and her judicious plan or procedure made all these things possible. She was followed by Mrs. J. C. Terrell, of Fort Worth, who is known as the library president; She is now chairman of the library committee, and the success of her administration was reflected through the splendid library report which she gave at the Federation. The third and present incumbent is Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacher, who will go on record as the educa-

tional president, for it was she who caught the vibration, and has sent a mighty wave of enthusiasm from the Red to the Rio Grande, from the Gulf shore to the mountain peak.

With three such able women, abetted by the noble and intellectual wealth of Texas womanhood, the Sixth Annual Federation of Women's Clubs could but be a tribute to the great cause which the women of the world now espouse. Mrs. Louise Tyler of Dallas, chairman of the program committee, had arranged a feast of good things for the reflective mind, and Mrs. John B. Goodhue, representing the women of Beaumont, the crown to that feast in the social pleasures, interspersed through the three days' session. The official organ had told the club women what they might expect, so the trains for Beaumont were crowded with the representative women of the state; some to present their thoughts in scholarly papers; others are delegates to receive these thoughts and to assimilate them in the advancement of their home clubs. These women were most hospitably received and honored. It took but the transition of the first few items on the program to demonstrate that a wonderful little woman held the gavel; one who could and would despatch business with promptness and precision. Not once was a minute lost, and not once did a session go beyond the prescribed time. The rulings of the chair brought but one appeal, and the order in that large and very enthusiastic assembly was little less than phenomenal. While Mrs. Pennybacher is an exceptional woman in her ability to control a large body, some credit must be reserved for the Texas club woman who has learned order in her home club, as well as deference to the chair, and other requisites for the routine of an assembly.

The usual addresses of welcome, together with their responses, opened the Federation, followed immediately by the admission of fifty clubs. Think of this growth in so short a time! Then came the reports of the vice-presidents, each of whom, except the first, is presiding officer over one of the club districts. These were matters vital to the Federation, since the district was an experiment last year. Only three meetings were held, and the consensus of opinion was that the club movement had been unquestionably strengthened by this opportunity for the women of each district to be drawn into personal contact, closer than the state sessions can afford, there to tell and to hear what each is doing. The district idea is of peculiar value to Texas, in that its immensity gives diverse interests to the several districts. Thus the experiment of the district meeting is now a fixture in the Texas Federation.

The first vice-president, Mrs. Cornelia Branch Stone, one of the most influential women in the state, reported as chairman of the poll tax amendments, which were carried by an enormous majority. The women were concerned, because by the enforcement of the paying of his poll tax before a voter can register, the school fund is increased \$400,000. The club women thus used their influence to give this amount to the children of their state.

Next came the reports from the officers. These were in the usual routine and showed through their statistics that the Federation is up and doing along intelligent lines.

The reports of the chairmen of the standing committee were interspersed through the several sessions. These were a revelation. The printing committee has arranged to place the annual free of cost in every Texas club woman's hands, and not with the officers of each club only as heretofore. The reciprocity work has made rapid strides and is now in constant demand by the club in the small town. The household economic reported a decided improvement towards the study as well as the practice of this subject, and the presence of both Mrs. Rorer and Miss Daniels in the state this winter. The music committee sent in an appeal for the co-operation of the Federation in educating the public to the refining influence of music, as it has for art. The history committee gave evidence of a decided growth of patriotic sentiment, besides some gratifying statistics as to the practical demonstration of this sentiment. The art committee sends a guide with the folio this year. The other committee reports, such as the program, the club extension, are incorporated in the main report of the convention. The technic committee is serving the clubs well.

Three subjects were given entire sessions, the library presided over by Mrs. J. C. Terrell, village improvement and child labor. During these most excellent papers were read and intelligent discussions held. The library work continues of paramount interest, and ranges from the \$50,000 Carnegie structures to the magazine sent to the rural district. The trained librarian is also becoming an indispensable factor.

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DOMESTIC SCIENCE AND THE HOME.

Marian A. MacBride.

HE following was received just a day too late for the January number:

"Go thou forth;
And fortune play upon thy prosperous helm."

With the establishment of a committee on household economics by the General Federation and a Domestic Science department in the CLUB WOMAN, club women are demonstrating that their interest in affairs outside the home has brought them a newness of life in that citadel that guards a nation's interests.

For sound morals follow sound minds and bodies, and the study of sanitation, ventilation, food values and all that pertains to health, means the upbuilding and perpetuating of a great people.

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anæmic people with the advent of furnaces and the snowy bread that was our grandmother's pride; and our present science is, after all, only a renaissance—with modern improvements.

The story is told of a Scotchman who was always successful with his crops, that he was asked with what he fertilized his fields, and he replied gruffly: "Wi' brains."

The village housewife no longer has a sink-hole made for a drain and the culture of bacilli, and the day has passed when we shift the responsibility of our own ignorance by ascribing germ diseases to a dispensation of Providence.

The housekeeper blesses John Wesley daily for placing cleanliness next to godliness, and, indeed, on a close vote godliness might come in second, for our modern Christianity embodies sweetness and light.

Here's long life to the department of domestic science and the home! May it add to health and comfort wherever the CLUB WOMAN enters! And here's a Happy New Year from the domestic science corner to each "dearest spot," whether it be in the tower or under the eaves.

DIMIES T. S. DENISON.

The members of the new household economics committee, of which Mrs. Denison speaks, are: Mrs. Arthur C. Neville, chairman, Green Bay, Wis.; Mrs. Nellie Kedzie Jones, Berea College, Berea, Ky.; Mrs. James H. Beatty, Boise, Idaho; Mrs. Kate Geddes, Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. James W. Whitemore, Denver, Colo.

The National House of Representatives passed the pure food bill on December 19. This bill, presented by Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, is a measure of great importance to every housekeeper, because it places the guardianship of the nation's food supply in the hands of national officers. Every woman will feel the benefit of this bill, which represents over ten years of work by expert chemists and practical workers.

"The truest charity trains the poor to help themselves." The greatest kindness helps a woman to discover herself. President Roosevelt recently said, "I would not close the door of opportunity against any man." Surely the door of opportunity is fully as important for woman as for man. The school and college open these doors of opportunity which, followed along any line, lead at last to the ideal, the home.

It has so often been said that as women gained a wider view as they were allowed the advantages of a higher education, interest in home affairs would lessen. Remembering this what a delight it is to read the "Club Creed," so strongly and carefully defined by Mrs. Robert J. Burdette. It is the home for which every woman really works, for a home of her very own. The question arises, is the woman properly trained toward this ideal home? Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz in her "Domestic Problems" handles the subject in such a clear and telling fashion, I wish every club member would read it for the sparkle and dash it will give her life.

A man is trained from earliest years, for the time when he shall take his place in the world of business, the outer world as it were. In how many cases is the woman trained for the work of her inner world, the home? In too many cases there is a long period of "experimental housekeeping," which can only be en-

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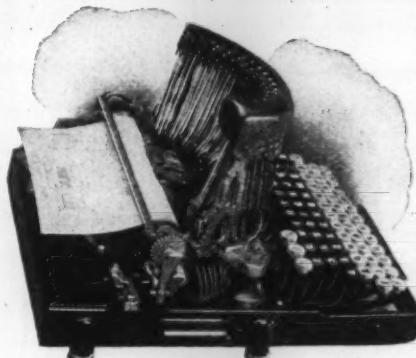
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dured when a man has both patience and money enough to keep the house right side up. This is all wrong, but it is a fact that the average woman is slower than the average man to take new lines of helps for the comfort of the home. Probably this follows the fact that the average woman is not well trained. She has drifted along without guidance, and the less she really knows the more she assumes, and this attitude, of course, stands in the way of all advancement, because the woman who assumes to know what she does not is sure to fail when a test comes. All this is, of course, overcome by the woman who has received the school kitchen lessons, or the cooking school training, but missing this she has the "home section" of her local club and right here we need the best of leaders, the accurate teacher who does not despise small things, who will teach that "Order is Heaven's first law," that system in the home means more leisure, because less drudgery, that a plan of work will save needless labor, that household machinery can move noiselessly if the household engineer is competent. Let us work for a home section in every club. Secure a leader, a trained woman who is above all else practical. Chicago University has a course in "Household Technology and Related Subjects," embracing house sanitation, good supplies and dietaries, economy of living, food, principles of cookery, chemistry of foods, evolution of the house, bacteriology, both general and house, public hygiene, the family and seminar, in sanitary science, designed for students capable of carrying on independent work. Most of these lines are taught by Professor Marion Talbot Dean, of the Woman's Department, and Assistant-Professor Alice Peloubet Norton, both Boston women, taught largely by Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and co-worker with our dear Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer. Surely we as club women have a wide field, and material for work is all ready.

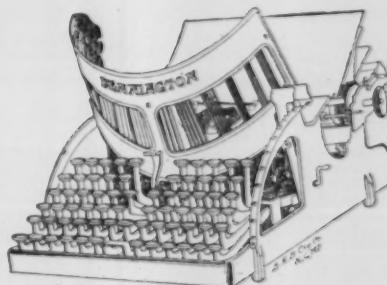
Our advisers will be scientific, practical and lovers of home. Don't forget that the United States government is our most powerful helper.

The Domestic Science Department of Club Women has been presented with a lot of land for a home training school, at Pinebluff, N. C. The donor, Mr. John J. Patrick, is chief industrial agent of the Seaboard Air Line, and has done much for the Southern housekeepers with his traveling cooking school, and this gift which Mr. Patrick makes to the club women can be made of practical benefit if developed by the club members of North Carolina. Pinebluff is on the Seaboard Air Line, near Pinehurst, and any club member who wishes to look over the ground will be welcome at any time. The Seaboard Air Line connects so closely the Northern center of education with those at the South that club women can help the home work of Southern women in a very material way. The Women's Union of Boston are already doing fine work in the industrial line in North Carolina, and a cookery department will be welcomed.

The home is the center of the universe. All labor performed is for the betterment of its life. The wheels of vast manufacture revolve only to bring to it comfort; the traffic of great railway systems carry to it the products of all parts of the country. Every human being who works brings into some home the results of his efforts. With this centralization of thought and action one would believe the home to be safest from evil design. Today, however, there is an enemy which attacks it whose approach is so insidious that one unprepared is not aware of the presence until death or impaired health is the result. The adulteration of food is a sinful dealing, worse than short weight or dishonest fabric. Give us short measure and we only lose; give us adulterated food and we die. The household economic committee of the General Federation would urge upon all club women united action against this common enemy. If the bill before Congress, known as the Hepburn Pure Food bill, could be passed, it would do much for the cause. If each club woman of the Federation will make the interests of this bill her own, will use her influence with the senators and congressmen of her state, writing or telegraphing them at once, there may be hope of its passage. There are great money interests at stake and only the combined action of the women of the Federation can secure the passage of this bill. What is done must be done now.

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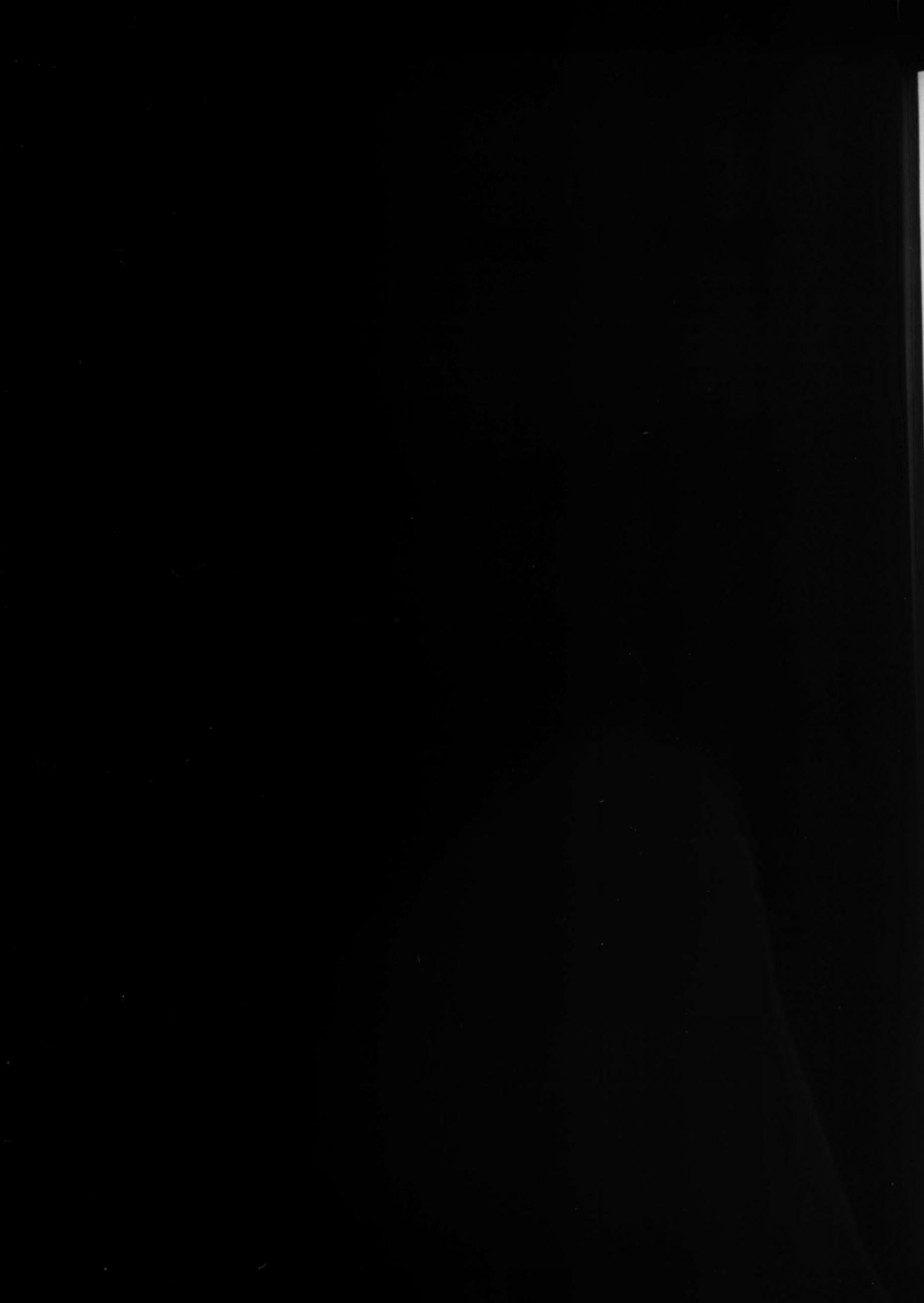
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